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U.S. REACTION TO GORBACHEV REPLIES, HARARE

PM150929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[Vladimir Peresada "International Review"]

[Text] Yet another week of 1986, the 37th, has passed. It was crammed with the most diverse events in international life. Some of them have flashed into the past, like a moth which lives for only 1 day. By contrast, others are plowing a deep furrow in world politics.

The key disarmament problems raised in M.S. Gorbachev's 18 August statement, and first and foremost the question of the moratorium on nuclear explosions, remain at the center of international debate. This debate received a strong additional impetus from the Soviet leader's interview to the newspaper RUDE PRAVO. It gave answers to not only the Czechoslovak newspaper but essentially all mankind, which is profoundly alarmed that the moratorium introduced and already extended four times by the Soviet Union to this day remains unilateral.

There is still time for the United States to finally join the moratorium, but it is becoming shorter and shorter. The countdown is in progress. And not only the future of relations between the two great powers depends to a great extent on whether the moratorium becomes a joint one in the remaining 15 weeks or, possibly, proves to be the last Soviet decision of this kind. The prospects for the development of the international situation as a whole also depend on it.

A Unique Chance

Th answers to RUDE PRAVO immediately found themselves at the center of world public attention. When you read the reports you can see that irrespective of the differnces in the social systems in the countries from which the reactions come and no matter how the people expressing their views may be different and sometimes implacable in their political views, the teletype tapes are dominated by a single thought: The Soviet moratorium provides a unique chance for emerging from the savage nuclear confrontation and easing international tension.

The Soviet arguments have made a great impression in the world. They convincingly rebuff the claims spread in the West that the Soviet Union's latest extension of the moratorium is a propaganda gesture. The total untenability of the United States' "antimoratorium" arguments has been exposed. The USSR is advocating real progress in curbing the arms race, the Japanese newspaper ASAHI notes. The attitude displayed toward nuclear explosions is today the touchstone by which the real thrust of any nuclear state's foreign policy is gauged, France's L'HUMANITE writes. The Soviet leader showed totally plainly who is afraid of the moratorium and why and who is not interested in banning tests of nuclear weapons, the Polish newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU comments.

These "who's" and "why's" apply wholly to the Washington administration. Increasing numbers of people in the world (and indeed in the United States, too) realize that what lies behind its refusal to join the moratorium is the United States' aspiration to achieve military supriority and continue the arms race by creating [sodzavaya] more sophisticated types of weapons and extending this race to new spheres, particularly outer space. [paragraph continues]

Does this not conceal an intention to continue to rely on force in solving international problems, to dictate its own will to sovereign states, and to stifle liberation movements. Another reason the moratorium is evidently unacceptable to the Washington leaders is their fear of honest competition with the other social system in the sphere of the economy, democracy, and culture. The nuclear explosions are continuing because they are not concerned about what happens to nature or the human habitat and because the profits of the manufacturers of death are more important to them than the views and vital interests of hundreds of millions of people.

As is known, Washington has already tried a multitude of tricks to avoid meeting the Soviet moratorium proposal half-way. Conjecture about the impossibility of monitoring [kontrol] the holding of tests, claims that explosions are important not so much for developing nuclear weapons qualitatively as for verifying the combat capability of existing nuclear charges, statements about a threat to U.S. security, and so forth have been put into circulation.

Recently officials in the United States and American propaganda have been gambling on the following thesis: It is not test explosions but nuclear weapons which are terrifying, they say, and therefore it is not a moratorium but the reduction of nuclear arsenals which should be discussed. An attempt is thereby being made to artificially subdivide the problem, counterpose the moratorium to arms reductions, and depict it as unimportant and even as a measure obstructing the disarmament process. Here it is deliberately "forgotten" that back in January the USSR proposed a joint start on "eradicating the evil itself" -- eliminating all nuclear weapons by the end of the century.

And attention has been drawn to this throughout the world. "The Soviet Union's position is that the ending of nuclear explosions is organically linked with reducing nuclear weapons and would make a very substantial contribution to curbing the arms race," the XINHUA agency (PRC) notes. News agencies, statesmen, and the press of many countries are pointing in their comments to the exposure of the United States' attempts to distort our position and "justify" its obstructionism.

The following is also characteristic. Although the reactions differ in spirit or tone and some are characterized by "enforced caution," in the words of Radio France-Inter, in them you can either hear a very forceful demand or detect in one way or another a desire that the United States should follow the Soviet Union's example and stop nuclear explosions and respond positively to the Soviet appeal to reach an agreement on ending nuclear tests.

What was the reaction to the Soviet leader's interview in the United States itself? How were the American people informed of it? For everything that has been said cannot fail to concern Americans both by virtue of the essence of the matter and also because the Soviet leader's words are addressed not least to precisely the United States.

U.S. newspapers and television companies are no longer capable of hushing up news from Moscow or news flashes which go around the world. However many news reports, not to mention commentaries, deliberately filter out the criticism of Washington's obstructionist policy and "drop" those arguments in the answers which discuss the fundamental significance of the moratorium and analyze the danger of the consequences of the nuclear and space arms race being fueled across the ocean. This is not just a sample of the vaunted "objectivity" of the American press, which manifestly operates on instructions from above. [paragraph continues]

It is evidence of the political impotence of the U.S. Administration, which has nothing to defend itself with and can only hide the truth from the people while at the same time serving up something else to distract the public's attention from the main topic of the day.

To this end, first, anti-Soviet propaganda clamors like the "Daniloff affair" are organized and then something else "a bit more subtle" is dreamed up. Aboard the aircraft in which the U.S. President was returning to Washington from vacation his press secretary told the journalists on board, who inquired about how the White House sees the productiveness of a possible summit: "There will be a productive meeting [vstrecha budet produktivnoy] if the Soviet side wants it to be productive."

How is a statement of this kind to be interpreted? As meaning that everything is allegedly ready for a meeting on the American side, that the problem lies in the Soviet position, and thus that there are demands to which Moscow must response [s Moskvy i spros], "the ball is in its court." Yet the situation is completely different. Despite all the USSR's efforts, since the Geneva meeting the sides have not moved an inch closer to a agreement on reducing arms.

Our country has put forward a program for the phased elimination of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, the banning of chemical weapons, the elimination of medium-range arms in Europe, a radical reduction in the numerical strength of armed forces, and so forth. For more than a year now we have not been carrying out nuclear explosions. But to all this Washington says "no." And how is it acting?

The latest nuclear explosion in Nevada -- the 20th since the Soviet moratorium was announced -- took place 11 September. And according to the American Peace Test antiwar organization the Pentagon also has a further, simply provocative [vyzyvayushchiy] program for conducting explosions. It is planned to carry out another one in September and three in October, and in December it is planned to carry out a nuclear explosion which reportedly "will be exactly the same" as the April "mighty oak" test, which was accompanied by a severe leak of radiation inside the underground test complex in Nevada.

But Washington is not only engaged in sabotaging the moratorium. The SDI program is being expedited, and other steps undermining the ABM Treaty are being taken. The abandonment [vykhod iz] of the SALT II treaty has been announced. Military maneuvers unprecedented since the fifties have been initiated in the vicinity of the Soviet Union -- from the North Sea and the Baltic to the Far East.

So what is the end result? Mankaind is in favor of ending nuclear tests and disarmament, and only the U.S. ruling circles are against. One against the whole world! What we are witnessing is an insane addiction to force, dangerous self-intoxication which is fraught with an explosion. Is even a little thought given there to the act that they have a people of their own who (around 80 percent of the population, according to the polls) would like an end to the nuclear explosions in Nevada, as, incideitally, throughout the world. Of course, the United States has its own interpretation of the concept of "democracy." But if the general human concept of "democracy" means "the people's power," what kind of "democracy" is it when not the slightest attention is paid to the people's opinion.

It is obvious that an acute and intensive struggle for real movement in curbing the arms race lies ahead. [paragraph continues]

We believe that sensible Americans, together with all those in the world to whom peace is precious, will make the maximum possible contribution to this struggle. It is to be hoped that those who are responsible for the fate of America will also finally come round to heeding the realities of the age, to a new political thinking. It will be saddening if this year the U.S. Administration again disregards the really unique chance which the Soviet moratorium provides for taking a step toward eliminating the nuclear threat. The negative consequences of such a course of events for peace on earth would soon make themselves felt.

The Voice of Harare

The Eighth Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Countries has been held in the capital of Zimbabwe. What did the meeting show?

First and foremost, this. Whereas in the first stage of the movement's development, in the sixties, the pivot of its activity was the struggle against colonialism, now -- and this was stressed at the Harare conference -- practically all the most important questions of world politics and world economy fall within the sphere of interests of nonalignment.

This is reflected in the documents adopted at the forum, above all in the political declaration. It clearly defines the movement's main line on the whole spectrum of global and regional problems. Analyzing the document, you conclude that even in today's considerably more complicated conditions of world development the movement has remained loyal to the funadamental principle of its founders. This is anti-imperialism, the spirit of which permeates the declaration's provisions. The conference also took place under the banner of anti-imperialism. The Nonaligned Movement marked its 25th anniversary most vividly, perhaps, with a demonstration of the firmness of its positions.

The Nonaligned Movement's desire to increase its contribution to the struggle to eliminate the threat of nuclear catastrophe was revealed more widely in Harare than at the previous forums. The political declaration welcomes the USSR's all-embracing program for nuclear disarmamaent and says that its aims are dear to the nonaligned countries. The participants in the meeting assessed highly the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions and called on the United States to join it.

There was a great response throughout the world for the Harare appeal to the USSR and U.S. leaders. It expresses the nonaligned countries' profound commitment to the speediest possible attainment of agreements barring the path to nuclear war. The political significance of the appeal, and of the approval of the Soviet peace initiatives, is obvious: it is up to the United States to move from obstructionism toward constructive steps on disarmament.

Characteristically, the problems of southern Africa were examined more widely and comprehensively than ever before at the eighth conference. No speaker avoided this issue, and nearly one-fourth of the political declaration is devoted to it. A separate document proposes a program for the struggle against apartheid in South Africa and for the liberation of occupied Namibia. The participants in the meeting roundly condemned the cooperation of Western powers, first and foremost the United States, with the South African racists and demanded the imposition of all-embracing, compulsory sanctions against Pretoria. [paragraph continues]

The movement's countries, for their part, make provision, in particular, for ending air and sea communications with South Africa and the importation of food, coal, and uranium from there. A decision was also adopted to create a special fund for support for South Africa's neighboring "front-line" states. The document contains a demand for the immediate fulfillment of the UN Security Council decision on Namibia, and rejects U.S. and South African attempts to link the Namibia problem to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

Thus the Harare forum demonstrated the nonaligned countries' desire for practical actions against the apartheid regime. The near future will test the effectiveness of the decisions adopted. Of course, their fulfillment will require firmness, consistency, and unity of action.

There was devastating criticism at the conference for the concept of "neoglobalism," which, as is well known, the United States uses as a cover for its methods of state terrorism, Despite the fact that many nonaligned countries depend on Washington's economic aid and a number of states have fairly close political relations with the United States, the participants in the meeting spoke with one voice on this question. They stressed the urgent need to step up the struggle against imperialism and all forms of destabilization, interference, domination, and hegemonism.

The essence of the economic declaration adopted by the forum is to ensure the developing countries' attainment of economic independence. The document concentrates on what is possible and practicable in the conference's opinion.

The main result of the Harare conference is the common position of the Nonaligned Movement on the key issues of its strategy and tactics for the coming years. The meeting showed that this movement, which unites nearly two-thirds of the planet's states, has grown into a mighty force which opposes imperialism and increases the potential of peace, reason, and good will.

JOURNALISTS ON U.S. MORATORIUM COVERAGE

LD132240 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Program titled: "The Main Topic Is the Soviet Moratorium," chaired by Aleksandr Vladimirovich Zholkver, All-Union Radio and Television political observer, with journalists Shah Rajiv, identified as Indian publicist; Jack Phillips, from THE CANADIAN TRIBUNE; Atanas Atanasov, from Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO; and Yuriy Aleksandrovich (Gremitskiy), identified as the chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry press Center; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Zholkver] Yuriy Aleksandr [Gremitskiy], it's not my intention to make compliments but, press conferences have been held at the Zubovskaya [Zubovskaya Ploshschad, the location of the Foreign Ministry Press Center] on a great many issues which have been raised here, above all of course, issues related to our moratorium, which you yourself have conducted. Unfortunately, I was far from able to attend all of them and I think that it would also be interesting for our radio listeners to learn which, in your view, were the most noteworthy questions posed, not only by those journalists who are present here but by others at these press conferences.

[Gremitskiy] Indeed, there have been a whole number of press conferences of late at which the representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Ministry of Defense -- that is politicians and military men and then specialists such as scientists and seismologists and many other specialists on the United States and its politics from the United States and Canada institute -- outlined in a very orderly fashion our whole position and our stance in favor of a complete and universal ending of our tests.

The possibility was proved in a very clear, specific way at these press conferences of reliably monitoring the complete cessation of all nuclear explosions-even very small ones. Of course, in the handling, in those questions which journalists posed -- the viewpoint of the particular journalist was revealed as was that of his press organ, television or radio station. The thrust of the social background which the journalist represents was also evident.

[Zholkver] As they say in English, who's who.

[Gremitskiy] Absolutely right, yes, and who is with whom. Let's say, well you are asking which were the interesting questions, but what was more interesting was the silence of the U.S. journalists. Particularly at the last press conference, the silence was so eloquent that, well, I won't assert that a direct stage-production is taking place as it were in the conduct of the U.S. journalists, but it is clear that at home they apparently don't charge them with throwing light on the position of the Soviet Union.

[Zholkver] Yuriy Aleksandrovich while you have been speaking I was thinking that we in radio and televison are actually faced with similar phenomena. In particular we wanted to hold a routine telebridge with the participation of major Soviet politicians from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, military men and experts and with the participation on the other side, of U.S. representatives and here also we met with silence, although one of the U.S. television companies was willing to do this. But representatives of the U.S. State Department stated in particular that neither Shultz, the secretary of state, nor his closest colleagues would wish to take part in such a telebridge with the Soviet colleagues, referring as they did so to the principle of confidentiality. What do you think of this?

[Gremitskiy] Yes, well they are hiding behind a formal argument if one may call it thus, and I say if one may call it thus, because it is no argument: Talks are, of course, confidential. In these talks, the sides expound their positions and attempt to move toward each other, having perhaps some kind of fall-back positions. One aspect of politics, however, is that these days it is impossible to just isolate somewhere, to cross out some where -- because public opinion, the peoples throughout the world, want to know what kind of policy their governments are carrying out and what policies are being conducted by the governments of other states. They want to understand global politics. This is a new phase in the development of international life which we are presently observing.

For this reason it is necessary to explain this policy to the peoples and, so far as one is able to understand, the representatives of the U.S. Administration are afraid of appearing before the world public forum with an account of their true position, because it will not be approved by the international public, and because the main thing about this position is not that it is impossible to prohibit nuclear tests because it is imposible to monitore them or because they are necessary for verifying [proverka] the reliability of nuclear warheads -- all this is a lie which has already been proved to be such and hypocrisy.

The main thing is that they need nuclear explosions in order to develop new forms of weapons, but that is not an argument, indeed it is not a popular position.

[Zholkver] With such an argument...

[Gremitskiy -- interrupting] No one will accept it [word indistinct]. [passage omitted]

SEMIPALATINSK TEAM STATES NO NUCLEAR TESTS HELD

LD121814 Prague CTK in English 1309 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Karkaralinsk, Kazakhstan, Sept 12 (CTK correspondent Vaclav Frank) -- U.S. and Soviet seismologists David Chavez and Vladislav Martynov, manning a scientific monitoring station at the Soviet test site near Semipalatinsk, agree that it can be stated with certainty that the Soviet Union is carrying out no tests of nuclear weapons at the site.

As a group of Czechoslovak journalists visited one of the monitoring points at Karkaralinsk today, they learned that scientists at the station had already obtained several hundred data on various natural seismic phenomena and industrial explosions. Though it is not the purpose of their measurements, they also registered two nuclear blasts made by the United States in Nevada on July 17 and 22. All readings are being processed by computers. As David Chavez, of Nevada University, stated, information obtained on the geological conditions near Semipalatinsk enables American scientists to additionaly analyze readings of nuclear tests carried out in Semipalatinsk before the declaration of the Soviet moratorium, and thus see that the Soviet Union had not breached the agreement limiting the strength of underground nuclear blasts. The first stage of the Soviet-U.S. project to monitor nuclear explosions is culminating in Kazakhstan as readings from seismological equipment on the earth surface are being analyzed.

The Karkaralinsk station began to operate on July 12, and instruments now also work in Bayan-Aul in the Pavlodar region. Another station is to start working at Karasu near Semipalatinsk. Preparations are culminating for the second stage during which instruments will also work in 100 metres deep pits. Soviet specialists have already completed a pit at Karkaralinsk, and at the two remaining sites boring is to be finished by the end of September. Installation of the apparatuses, which will be brought by American experts, and their putting into operation is planned for October.

Karkaralinsk, Bayan-Aul and Karasu were jointly selected by U.S. and Soviet experts. All are within a 200 km distance from the Semipalatinsk testing ground. The Soviet-American experiment will continue similarly in the United States. On Monday, a group of Soviet experts led by Professor Igor Nersesov is leaving for the USA to select the sites for monitoring stations and discuss the details of installation of scientific apparatuses.

KORNILOV: U.S. NOT CLOSE TO JOINT AGREEMENT

LD122128 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Commentary by TASS Political Commentator Yuriy Kornilov]

[Text] A report from Washington: As a representative of the department of energy of the United States of America stated to a TASS correspondent, the 20th underground nuclear explosion since the introduction of the Soviet moratorium, carried out at the testing ground in Nevada on the 11 September, code-named Aleman, was connected with the development of nuclear weapons.

At the microphone is TASS Political Observer Yuriy Kornilov:

[Kornilov] Stubbornly refusing to respond to the USSR's call to ban all nuclear explosions, U.S. ruling circles, as is known, are trying to give their militarist line a kind of propagandist guarantee -- and what cock-and-bull stories don't they put out in order to belittle the significance of the Soviet moratorium and to justify their own negative position! Here and throughout, there are false arguments to the effect, as they say, that neither a unilateral moratorium, nor even a bilateral agreement with the United States on this question supposedly will give anything to resolving the problem of nuclear disarmament. There are also fabrications about the USSR supposedly having outstripped the United States, although it is known that the United States has carried out 1 and 1/2 times more nuclear explosions, and in the past 5 to 10 years, it has systematically left our country behind in the quantity of such explosions by almost one-third. Speculations have been built on sand to the effect that supposedly a ban on nuclear tests is impossible to monitor [prokontrolirovat] although scientists in various countries, including in the United States, are unanimous that there are means for monitoring [kontrol] and that they are most reliable. In reality it goes without saying, the fact that Washington -- not taking into account the opinion of the world public, including that of the United States -- is continuing nuclear tests at testing grounds in Nevada, this fact is connected not with the mythical lagging behind on the part of the United States and not with the mythical problems of monitoring. It is connected with the striving of certain circles in the United States, acting to please the military-industrial complex, the weapons kings, to continue the arms race at any cost, and with their attempts to transfer such a race into spheres. It is this fact that once more corroborates the revelation of the representative of the U.S. energy department.

The press and authorative experts have often reported that nuclear tests, which THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper with good reason describes as the key to setting fire to the entire arms race, aim to create new types of weapons and that they are being carried out within the framework of work to create space weapons. This in essence was admitted in the statement by the representative of the department of energy. Thus, it has once again been confirmed that the aim of nuclear explosions at testing grounds in Nevada is the creation of new and more perfected types of weapons; and it is an illusory calculation by those in power in Washington that, as they say, by hook or by crook, they will succeed in (?destroying) the balance of forces that has been establishing and in ensuring military superiority for the United States. It is this very political line which has led to the fact that despite all the USSR's efforts, the sides, since the Geneva meeting, have not come even an inch closer to an agreement on reducing weapons. It is a dangerous, very dangerous course.

COMMENTATORS VIEW MORATORIUM ISSUE

Tsvetov on U.S. Avoidance

LD122321 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 12 Sep 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] Hello, comrades. You already know from radio and press reports that an underground nuclear explosion has been carried out at the test site in the State of Nevada -- the 20th since the Soviet Union introduced its unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests.

To the accompaniment of the Nevada blasts, official Washington continues to shy away from the Soviet proposal for a mutual ban on all nuclear explosions.

In order that it should do nothing for such a ban, the U.S. Administration -- as is obvious from statements by its representatives -- is not adverse to working pretty hard to think up more and more arguments against a moratorium. One of them is: the impossibility of monitoring nuclear tests. The United States puts this argument forward everytime there is any possibility of getting the process of limiting the race of nuclear and other arms moving again. The same has happened this time. However, that argument no longer works. In the first place, national verification devices have become so reliable that even the smallest explosion can be pin-pointed. Thus, all the U.S. underground nuclear explosions carried out in 1985 and 1986 and not declared by the United States have been detected in the Soviet Union. Naturally, the Americans also have similar equipment. The effectiveness of these devices is confirmed by the Washington administration itself which does not cast doubt on the fact that the Soviet Union is observing its unilateral moratorium.

Soviet and American scientists agreed to install seismographs near the nuclear test sites of the USSR and the United States. When the American experts checked their instruments in Kazakhstan, their leader said: We have achieved great successes in the field of developing high-frequency seismological equipment, and now have a better chance than ever before of agreeing on a total nuclear test ban.

"The Delhi Six" offered their services in organizing monitoring, and the Soviet Union has accepted that offer. If it becomes necessary to set up an international and national network to monitor the cessation of tests, the Soviet Union is willing to do so. So, what are we waiting for? What is lacking is the main thing: A desire on the part of the Reagan administration to stop nuclear explosions. Why? Well, listen to what Robert Norris and Thomas Cochrane of the Natural Resources Council of America, wrote in yesterday's WASHINGTON POST: American military laboratories are working on atomically-charged weapons for the star wars program; in order to develop them, between 500 and 1,000 new nuclear tests will be needed.

In the folklore of the American soldier there is an expression: He's dead, but he won't lie down. At the Nevada test site, the Washington administration has itself killed all its reasons and arguments against a moratorium, yet it is still trying to invent new ones. It is trying because otherwise the possible answer to the question: Is America preparing to fight a war? is yes. But to admit that would be to place oneself beyond the pale of human society and human society has a sense of self-preservation that prompts an even deeper awareness of the reality of the nuclear threat.

Begachev on U.S. Attitude

LD122223 Moscow TASS in English 2136 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 12 TASS -- Follows commentary by Vladimir Bogachev, a TASS military writer:

The current U.S. Administration's record of nuclear tests gives a clear idea of the real worth of speeches by official spokesmen for Washington about their wish to make the nuclear weapons impotent and obsolete.

The twenty nuclear blasts in the U.S. test range in Nevada after the Soviet Union introduced unilaterally its moratorium on August 6, 1986, clearly brings to light Washington's attitude to the very idea of limiting and reducing nuclear weapons.

Putting an end to nuclear tests cannot do damage either to the security of the United States, which, for that matter, has conducted more nuclear blasts than all other countries of the world combined, nor to the security of other states. A ban on blasts would be a measure easy to implement and verify, while being exceptionally effective as regards curbing the arms race and lessening the danger of a catastrophic war.

It is precisely due to the ease of implementation and effectiveness of a ban on nuclear blasts that the problem of tests is rightly considered to be a litmus-paper, which makes it possible to determine quite accurately the real attitude of some or other government to the whole package of the questions of war and peace.

Who will believe that the administration, which refuses even to discuss the question on an end to nuclear blasts, or for a start, on joining in the moratorium on tests, really wishes to eliminate the nuclear weapons?

While refusing to follow the good example of the USSR, which has for more than 400 days now unilaterally abided by the moratorium, the current U.S. Administration has demonstrated that it does not give serious thought to eliminating the nuclear threat to mankind. The Washington leaders, after the USSR has put an end to all nuclear tests, have blown 20 nuclear devices in Nevada and failed in the test of political maturity in front of the whole mankind.

The current U.S. Administration is trying to assure world public that the continuation of nuclear tests in the Nevada test range contributes to strengthening peace and stability on our planet, while the Soviet moratorium, as they claim, hampers progress at the disarmament talks. Following this absurd logic one can draw the conclusion that the safest place for human beings is the crater of a flaming volcano, while the best method to prevent a fire is to pack one's home with gasoline and gun powder.

Continuing nuclear tests means wasting one's energies and funds on aims which are in conflict with the vital interests of the whole of mankind, while the need to turn these energies and funds to good humane matters has incredibly grown.

The world has entered a period of responsible decisions. The Soviet Union wishes to strengthen by its actions hope in the peoples that it is possible to change the present-day dangerous international developments and prove that there is a realistic alternative to the military confrontation.

Instead of wasting the next 10-15 years in the creation of new systems of mass destruction weapons it is necessary to take up reducing the nuclear arsenals and in the long run achieve their total scrapping.

An agreement on ending nuclear blasts could be the first important step on the way towards resolving that truly history-making task.

Shishlin on Summit, Shultz Meeting

LD150750 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Sep 86

[From the "International Panorama" program, presented by Nikolay Shishlin]

[Text] Hello comrades! Autumn 1986 promises to be a time when some important matters will be cleared up. And right now, it seems to me, the position of various states in relation to major international problems is becoming increasingly clear. What is usually called the moment of truth is here. And this is linked, of course, to the extension of the Soviet moratorium and all the ideas and views that were expressed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in his replies to the questions of the chief editor of the RUDE PRAVO paper. You understand, of course, that at the moment the question involves not only halting nuclear tests but all of the ideas and actions of the USSR that are aimed at smoothing our international relations. The moratorium is a logical link in the chain of these actions. In talking about these actions and these ideas, I primarily mean the Soviet program to scrap nuclear armaments before the end of the present century, and the program to scrap chemical weapons and the bases for their production. Of course, one has to keep in one's mind the proposal of socialist countries for a considerable reduction in conventional armaments in the vast zone from the Atlantic to the Urals as well as the bold ideas relating to the strengthening security and cooperation in the Asian and Pacific regions, and, undoubtedly, the joint proposal of the USSR and other socialist countries to create an all-embracing system of international security.

These proposals, in essence, do not, of course, bear the nature of an ultimatum; they are open for discussion. But they require a certain consideration. And here, for instance, the monotonous no to the Soviet proposals which they are indulging in to excess in Washington, or the simple declaration that Soviet ideas are propaganda, are working less and less frequently. And it was no accident that this summer U.S. President Reagan, in describing the Soviet proposals for curtailing the arms race, said that it would appear from these proposals that there was an opportunity for a sudden change for the better in the development of Soviet-U.S. relations, and he even called them ideas that signified a turning point.

But as for the actions of the United States, they are running directly counter to the words I mentioned of the U.S. President. What is more, this concerns the most recent actions. On 11 November [date as heard] the United States carried out the latest test of a nuclear device in the desert of the State of Nevada. This test was code-named Aleman. This is the 16th nuclear test that has been announced. But if one counts the unannounced nuclear tests in the United States as well, then this is the 20th nuclear explosion since the Soviet nuclear moratorium.

Of course, one has to turn one's attention to the fact that it is so obvious that the United States is now, in September, on the verge of very important events, striving to side step working out a mutually acceptable compromise on strategic offensive armaments. It is dodging a possible solution, both a broad one and an intermediate one, on medium-range nuclear armaments. And there is no sign of substantial changes in the U.S. position for the better, as far as other serious problems connected with limiting the arms race are concerned.

And therefore, for today -- and one should be able to see things clearly here -- one cannot call the prospects rosy. In the very next few days a meeting should be taking place between the Soviet minister of foreign affairs and Shultz, U.S. secretary of state. This meeting will show whether the United States is prepared to go to a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting that will really yield results. And on the threshold of these very substantial, very important and significant conversations, one has to see, of course, that the United States has at its disposal many opportunities for putting a brake on the process of reviving detente. And nonetheless the United States does not have the right to veto all issues relating to world politics. A great deal depends right now on the active stance of the whole of the world community and undoubtedly on the position of the Europeans, on their ability to speak independently and with self-reliance. This applies to the whole of Europe and, of course, to Western Europe -- and without doubt to West Germany.

'DANILOFF AFFAIR' DISTRACTS FROM MORATORIUM OFFER

LD121652 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] The latest explosion in Nevada is the 20th test of the U.S. atomic weapons since the Soviet moratorium began. I repeat, the 20th, for Washington has its own statistics according to which they attempt to conceal some of the explosions. As we can see, however, nothing comes of this. Scientists accurately record in any case the faintest rumbling in Nevada's underground galleries. In this way, each explosion, whether announced or not, clearly refutes Washington's statemeents to the effect that it is allegedly impossible to monitor a moratorium on nuclear tests.

Incidentally, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted in his answers to the questions from RUDE PRAVO, one might think of creating an international supranational network for monitoring a test cessation. Washington's statements about explosions being allegedly essential for checking the reliability of already existing nuclear arsenals do not bear out criticism. This can be done just as effectively and far more cheaply and safely by other methods. If the Americans have doubts about this our specialists, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev observed, are willing to share their secrets with them. But it is not really a matter of any kinds of secrets here: the Pentagon needs more nd more nuclear explosions to create new types of weapons, above all, weapons for basing in space. Naturally however,it is not easy to declare this openly, taking into account the feelings of the world public, including those of the U.S. public itself. So Washington is thinking up all kinds of excuses and seeking all sorts of pretexts in order to avoid accepting the Soviet proposal to end nuclear tests.

The so-called Daniloff affair is being used as one of these pretexts: Daniloff is a U.S. correspondent who has been detained in Moscow after being caught red-handed carrying out activities bearing no relation to journalism. In itself, this incident is fairly commonplace, particularly since even Durenberger, chairman of the Senate Committee on Intelligence, has admitted that the U.S. Secret Services make fairly broad use of journalists for their purposes. Nonetheless, an incredible hullabaloo is being whipped up in the United States over the Daniloff affair with the obvious aim of distracting attention from the USSR's peace initiatives and, above all, from our moratorium. But this, after all, once again confirms that Washington has no genuine counterarguments.

U.S. MEETS PEACE MOVES WITH SILENCE, SPY MANIA

LD132319 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 13 Sep 86

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Yevgeniy Grachev]

[Excerpts] Hello Comrades. The past week in international life has been punctuated by a wide discussion of the major Soviet peace initiatives put forward by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. [passage omitted]

The Soviet Union has made a new important step toward curbing the arms race; it is now up to the United States. But is there any kind of shift in the position of the White House with regard to the major Soviet initiative? How are the replies of the Soviet leader to the questions of the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO being assessed in the United States? Listen to the report of our correspondent in New York, Vladimir Zvyagin.

[Zvyagin] The reaction in the United States to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's replies to RUDE PRAVO can be presented 2-fold. On the one hand the official propaganda; the national mass media is striving to keep silent about the new appeal from the USSR for a sensible, constructive policy in the sphere of disarmament based on the new realities of the nuclear age. References to Comrade Gorbachev's speech have appeared in the reports of news agencies, in certain major newspapers such as THE WASHINGTON POST or THE NEW YORK TIMES, and in television commentaries. But without doubt, this is not commensurate with the scale and depth of the Soviet proposals. Everyone I have spoken with about this over the past few days admits it.

At the same time a hysterical spy-mania campaign is being stirred up by certain circles in the country. Sometimes one is dumbfounded at how crudely and clumsily U.S. propaganda operated, how primitive the set of stock phrases and tricks used by it is. But the paradox is that these cliches are working in a whole number of cases, and the campaign of lies and juggling with facts orchestrated by whoever's invisible hand it is, is reaping results. The reasons for this extreme annoyance of a whole number of exceptionally influential figures in the U.S. leadership, including those in the entourage of the President himself, concerning the nature of Soviet foreign policy on the offensive, particularly in recent months. They feel they really ought to respond, but there is as yet nothing to respond with except general discussions about devotion to peace. Hence the accusations of propaganda against the Soviet Union and new objections concerning the monitoring system, work on which they say has not been finished, and so on and so forth.

MINISTRY SPOKESMAN NOTES MORATORIUM 'LIMITS'

PM120921 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with Colonel V.L. Kotyuzhanskiy, "USSR Defense Ministry Expert," by correspondent B. Ivanov: "Tests of Historical Maturity"]

[Text] Colonel V.L. Kotyuzhanskiy, USSR Defense Ministry expert on questions of banning nuclear weapon tests, recently visited the United States. IZVESTIYA's correspondent met him and asked him to answer some questions.

[Ivanov] Vitaliy Lukich, what was the purpose of your trip?

[Kotyuzhanskiy] Part of my task was to explain the essence of our decision to extend the moratorium: In Washington and New York, at press conferences organized by the USSR Embassy and the Soviet UN Mission, and in meetings with correspondents of leading American newspapers including THE WASHINGTON POST and THE NEW YORK TIMES.

[Ivanov] THE WASHINGTON POST admitted not so long ago that nuclear tests are "the ignition key to the entire arms race: You have only to turn that key and the motor will die." The Republican administration has so far refused to stop the motor of its militarist preparations. Have any changes become apparent, in your view, in the White House's position on the moratorium?

[Kotyuzhanskiy] Unfortunately, we cannot yet speak of any change in the American position. The United States continues to respond to our peace initiatives with explosions in Nevada. Washington's actions are beginning to frighten people more and more. And its attitude to the moratorium on nuclear explosions, as M.S. Gorbachev pointed out in his replies to the RUDE PRAVO chief editor's questions, exposes the real essence and thrust of its policy. This is a test of the U.S. Administration's historical maturity.

The White House is engaged in compiling "arguments" of various kinds to justify Washington's refusal to subscribe to the moratorium.

Let us recall that as long ago as 18 August, that is, on the day our moratorium was extended, White House Deputy Press Secretary L. Speakes declared: "The Soviet Union had carried out a considerable modernization of its nuclear forces before it announced this moratorium. We have not yet finished realizing our response to their modernization by modernizing our forces." Naturally, Speakes did not adduce any proof of this. Why? Because there is none and can be none. The facts indicate the reverse: The United States is the champion in terms of the number of nuclear explosions. It has carried out more of them than all the other nuclear powers put together. It has carried out 50 percent more than the Soviet Union. And throughout the years of testing the United States has led both in terms of the number of explosions in each individual environment (in the atmosphere, under water, and underground) and in terms of their number at any period of time. Over the past 5-10 years, for example, the United States has systematically outstripped the USSR by almost one-third in terms of the number of nuclear tests. During the year of our moratorium a further 18 nuclear devices have been exploded in Nevada (and the teleprinters recently reported a new nuclear explosion in the United States). So, the discrepancy in the number of tests in the U.S. favor has increased still further. These are the statistics. There is no question of any Washington "lag."

[Ivanov] To judge from press reports, appreciable nervousness now reigns in the American capital, and contradictory arguments are being advanced in favor of the United States' continuing nuclear explosions. The White House has announced its intention to keep nuclear weapons in "the foreseeable future." That statement virtually cancels out the U.S. president's solemn declarations at the Soviet-American meeting in Geneva, where the two countries' leaders confirmed their intention to strive to end the nuclear arms race on the earth and to prevent it in space.

[Kotyuzhanskiy] Yes, on coming up against American political reality, you see for yourself that Washington displays a manner of thinking which has long lagged hopelessly behind the process of profound changes in international life. [paragraph continues]

People there resort again and again to the myth of the "Soviet military threat" in order to conceal from Americans the real reasons for the present administration's policy and its desire to upset the established equilibrium of forces in the U.S. favor. This is precisely the aim of the numerous programs to create [sozdaniye] new kinds of nuclear weapons.

Another nuance is also curious. Whereas previously the United States always cited the problem of verification [kontrol] as the sole argument against concluding a treaty on the total prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, now, after a whole series of corresponding Soviet initiatives (the Soviet press has written a lot about them, and in detail), that trump card can no longer be "played." So the administration has had to urgently draw up a new "rejection formula." President Reagan declared in the report sent to Congress 14 August, in particular, that a nuclear test ban should be viewed "in context with the time when the need to rely on the nuclear deterrent recedes...and when we achieve profound, extensive, improve the potential for carrying out verification [proverka], extend confidence-building measures, and achieve greater balance in conventional arms and armed forces." In other words, it is clear that the resolution of the question of ending nuclear tests is being postponed indefinitely, until the "Greek calends," as the saying goes.

[Ivanov] By the time the Soviet Union extended the moratorium, the United States had conducted 18 nuclear explosions but had only announced 15. Three tests were not officially reported. What kind of explosions were they, and houw were they recorded?

[Kotyuzhanskiy] During press conferences American journalists repeatedly touched on the question of those three explosions, emphasizing that the USSR had detected them solely with the help of its own national technical means of verification [kontrol] -- seismic stations which record ground vibrations or seismic waves which spread throughout the planet after a nuclear explosion, as well as with the help of space satellites. The American press later reported that the nuclear devices in question had been exploded in Nevada 15 August 1985, at the end of October 1985, and 20 April 1986. Their yield was low. The sum total of the circumstances of their detonation gives grounds for assuming that they were carried out within the framework of work on creating [sozdaniye] space arms. This viewpoint was express to American reporters who then literally bombarded the Pentagon and other competent federal departments with questions about this. In the end, seeking to break through such a siege by journalists, the administration was forced to confirm the facts that three nuclear tests, which it had previously hushed up, had been conducted. As for the purpose of the explosions in the Nevada desert, the administration continues to keep quiet about this.

[Ivanov] You have touched on the problem of verification [kontrol]. The Soviet side has repeatedly demonstrated that this problem does not exist at all. Incidentally, the fact that our specialists recorded three explosions not announced by Washington attests to the reliability of national means of verification [kontrol]. And the Americans undoubtedly possess corresponding means that are in no way inferior to ours.

[Kotyuzhanskiy] The United States not only possesses modern technical means of verification [kontrol] but also has a definite advantage in that area, since it obtains seismic information from almost 200 monitoring [kontrolnyy] stations located in various parts of the world, including along the perimeter of our borders. The Soviet Union's territory is fully "covered" by such stations. [paragraph continues]

According to American scientists themselves, the threshold for the detection of underground nuclear explosions on Soviet territory by such seismic devices is far below a yield of 1 kiloton. As you see, both our own and the American national means are perfectly adequate for effectively verifying [kontrol] the ending of nuclear tests.

In addition, the Soviet Union has expressed readiness to reach agreement also on international inspection [proverka] measures, including taking advantage of the proposal of the "Delhi Six" countries to set up special stations on their territory to observe fulfillment of the corresponding accord on ending tests. In the event of the United States' subscribing to the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions, the USSR is also ready to reach agreement on on-site verification [kontrol] measures. The setting up of an American seismic apparatus in the Semipalatinsk region within the framework of the experiment involving Soviet and U.S. scientists clearly shows the Soviet side's readiness for any constructive steps in the area of inspections [proverki] of the absence of nuclear tests.

And another thing. Following the press conference that I gave at the Soviet Embassy in Washington, THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote: "...The administration believes that verification [kontrol] is not the key problem. But it has declared that the United States will not undertake to end tests even if the problems of verification [kontrol] are solved, since tests are needed to create [sozdaniye] new types of nuclear warheads...." In other words, the White House has been forced to acknowledge the invalidity of its basic argument, which it has long used to cover up a lack of political will in the matter of banning nuclear explosions.

[Ivanov] And a last question. These days the editorial office receives many letters in which readers ask whether our country's security is threatened by the silence on the Soviet nuclear test sites, while tests of American nuclear weapons are continuing in Nevada.

[Kotyuzhanskiy] American journalists put this question in a somewhat different form -- to what extent has the moratorium affected the state of Soviet nuclear programs? You will, of course, remember that, on commencing its unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions 6 August 1985, the Soviet Union was forced to suspend its test programs. Subsequently, without corresponding nuclear tests, we were naturally unable to conduct work on improving our arms. But the country's security is our sacred cause. There are limits beyond which the USSR will not go, because it cannot forego its own security and that of its allies.

We still must not harbor any illusions about the Republican administration's position. However, the international realities of today must sooner or later impinge on the consciousness of the inhabitants of Washington's political Mount Olympus. At least, we would like to hope so.

WEINBERGER SHOWS 'ABSURD' VIEW OF ARMS RACE

PM121111 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Gan "Rejoinder": "The Secretary and the Cannon"]

[Text] Washington -- Sober-mindedness has never been one of U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger's strong points. [paragraph continues]

In fact, the absence of this quality has often been so marked that it has compelled local journalists to compare the Pentagon chief to a "loose cannon on deck," which could burst through the timbers of its own ship in the event of a storm. It is a very apt comparison and, alas, applicable still. It was apparent to readers of THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS on reading an interview with Weinberger the other day. And what he said was absolute rubbish.

For example, what about the Pentagon chief's "subtle hint" that "agents of Moscow," no less, are supposedly ensconced in the U.S. Congress and are implementing a "Soviet agenda"! What is Weinberger actually referring to? "The recommendations in favor of banning nuclear tests, which are essential for determining the effectiveness of the armaments we are forced to rely on," "the sharp reduction in the funds necessary for the development of reliable strategic defenses" (that is, the implementation of the "star wars" program), the ban on testing antisatellite weapons...

Obviously, these steps by the U.S. legislators are murder for the Pentagon. Common sense goes out of the window when the pet creations of the military-industrial complex, which is not accustomed to foregoing its pleasures, are under threat.

But the Pentagon leader thought it wise to keep quiet about the military-industrial complex. Instead, he dredged up the old tale about the Soviet Union's allegedly sitting down at the negotiating table only because "we have built up our military might to a massive degree." In other words, according to Weinberger's logic, the USSR has been guided not by a sincere desire to halt the arms race but by some kind of 'fear' of the United States.

This is patently absurd. Especially as the secretary himself did not bother to conceal the reasons that made him turn logic inside out. "It is very important not to relinquish the many advantages we have obtained as a result of acquiring substantial military might -- we have not yet finished the job," he said.

Weinberger was asked whether there was a possibility of achieving Soviet-American agreements on arms control. "I believe that the Soviet Union wants agreements on arms reductions," he admitted. And the administration? The secretary's reply was accompanied by a proviso: Washington wants agreements which would in no way limit or hamper the "orderly development [razrabotka] of strategic defenses." That is, give the Pentagon a license to militarize space and everything will be fine!

Remember the comparison to a "loose cannon"...

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION: QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD121826 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 12 Sep 86

[International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by foreign political commentator Vyacheslav Lavrentyev; with political observer Vladimir Shishlin, station commentator Yevgeniy Grachev, commentator Pavel Kasparov, station correspondent in New York Vladimir Zvyagin, and "colleague" Sergey Pravdin]

[Excerpt] [Lavrentyev] We start today's program with replies to letters which raise the problem of war and peace and the search for ways of curbing the arms race. Many listeners are quite right to link the solving of these problems with the need above all to normalize Soviet-U.S. relations. Letters from Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Tyutrin from Orekhovo-Zuyevo, Comrade Kochetov from Liev and others voice indignation at the obstructionist position of the Reagan administration toward our specific peaceful proposals and its unwillingress to be accommodating toward our initiatives. To judge by Washington's unfavorable reaction to our gesture of good will -- the extension of the moratorium on nuclear blasts -- writes Comrade Voronina from Moscow, the U.S. Administration is not interested in achieving a stable peace on earth. In that case, is it worth having anything to do with it at all, she asks? I will ask political observer Nikolay Vladimirovich Shishlin to reply to this and a number of other questions. Over to you, Nikolay Vladimirovich.

[Shishlin] These are of course serious letters, and serious matters are raised in them. It is not just Soviet people that are pondering these matters, but people in other countries also. But all the same, there are no simple answers to these questions, or rather there are no simplistic answers. If one were to adopt toward the present administration the stance that one cannot get on with it and that all that can be done is to wait for the next U.S. presidential election -- to which almost 2 and 1/2 years remain -- such a stance could not of course in any sense be called an active one. It is true, of course, that when we look, at the seventies, the foreign policy baggage of the seventies, we see that despite the fact that the U.S. Administrations were not very obliging during this period either, the 1972 treaty, or more precisely the interim agreement, on the limitation of strategic armaments was worked out, the ABM treaty of indefinite duration was concluded, and the SALT II agreement was worked out, though not ratified by the U.S. Senate. But during the 6 years in which the present U.S. Administration has been in office there has simply been no baggage containing any sort of agreement; there has been nothing. But they have destroyed quite a lot.

What should be done? People naturally raise questions over the fact that the Soviet Union takes initiatives and puts forward various ideas -- compromise proposals, I might add, which take account of the position of the other side and the security interests of the other side -- while the U.S. Administration turns its back on these proposals. In particular, as far as the moratorium extension is concerned, as was noted by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorabachev, it has been declared that this is little short of propaganda. But this is propaganda by example, propaganda by concrete action, clear and comprehensible, and quite clearly directed toward halting the arms race and then going back to solve the cardinal problems which burden international reality today.

And now the question of whether it is worth having dealings with this U.S. Administration. It is unquestionably worth doing so. Yes, it is a hard-line administration, with all sorts of ideological prejudices, frequently in bellicose and militarist mood, and of course this defiant U.S. policy is lodged in the whole fabric of political and economic life of the United States today.

But to leave it at that and to consider that there is no common denominator in Soviet interests and U.S. interests would quite simply be incorrect. If nothing else, we have the common interest of working out how to survive, the need to survive, and not just o survive, but to learn to coexist peacefully, to learn to cooperate; and of course, mindful of its responsibility not just to our socialist friends but also to mankind, the Soviet Union must act responsibly, just as our state has acted throughout the already more than 8 months of 1936. Time is an asset which in the rapidly moving nuclear space age must be spent as economically as possible. Time must not be wasted. And that is why the active Soviet position -- I do not want to say that it guarantees a new Soviet-U.S. summit in the near future -- but this active Soviet position naturally fosters the smoothing out of Soviet-U.S. relations and an improvement of international relations as such.

[Lavrentyev] A number of letters, including one from (Peter Kuzmich Zavylov), a veteran of labor from Kemerovo, contain questions which boil down to the following. Don't Americans understand the full extent of the disastrous nature of the militarist course of their administration; why do they let Reagan pursue such a course?

[Shishlin] Well, there are of course different kinds of Americans. There are the people who are commonly labelled as ordinary Americans. There is the American political elite. And there is the military-industrial complex. And naturally different groups of the American population react in different ways both to Soviet actions and the actions of their own administration. I do not propose here to paint rosy pictures about the start of a change of mood in the United States. Regrettably, anti-Soviet stereotypes have become rather firmly lodged in the American consciousness. But something is nevertheless happening, something fairly perceptible. It is a fact, for instance, that when we first announced our unilateral moratorium, 3 or 4 months after the Soviet Union introduced its unilateral moratorium, if you had asked Americans whether they knew anything about it, it can almost be guaranteed that no one knew anything about it. It was simply hushed up. But now, when the Soviet Union has extended its unilateral moratorium for the fourth time, Americans knows the Soviet position.

Opinion polls show that roughly three-quarters of the American population wants nuclear tests banned. It is also noteworthy that the U.S. Congress, and in particular the House of Representatives, is quite officially calling on the U.S. Administration to agree to a moratorium on nuclear tests from 1 January 1987. Admittedly, it is not the same as our moratorium, it is not an absolute moratorium. They propose setting a threshold limiting the yield of nuclear warheads which are being -- warheads would have to be less than 1 kiloton -- and somehow to limit the number of blasts. Naturally this is not a radical solution to the problem, but this shows of course quite clearly that there has been acertain shift in the political awareness of even the U.S. House of Representatives. But there are also strong opponents. Of course the United States -- and this is something that our listeners must be aware of -- calculates that it will simply wear us out in the arms race, that it will exhaust the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. United States can force its way to military superiority and again the opportunity to orchestrate all developments on the world political scene exists.

Well, they naturally can not do this, but this situation is also a reality.

In other words, we are witnesses of a very bitter struggle in which the new thinking and the new approaches which have been so clearly announced by the Soviet Union are, with difficulty, breaking through the force of inertia and beginning to penetrate public awareness in other countries, including the awareness of the American public.

[Lavrentyev] Here is a letter from Sergey Makarovich Khokhlov from Yoshkar-Ola. He says: Much is being said today about the growth of antiwar actions in Western countries. Our press published extensive responses from prominent statesmen and public figures in support of, among other things, the Soviet peaceful initiatives. Does all this have any impact on U.S. foreign policy, he asks?

[Shishlin] It has an unquestionable impact, although it must be said that so far the actual changes in U.S. foreign policy are of a cosmetic nature. Whereas at the start of 1986 Washington responded with quite definite no to Soviet proposals and initiatives, and this monotonous no was repeated, toward autumn 1986 the U.S. Administration clearly regards it as disadvantageous for itself to repeat this monotonous no. That is why in August we witnessed the rather strange leaks of information from Washington, when a kind of official optimism was being voiced in connection with the letter from U.S. President Reagan to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Things were presented in such a way as to suggest that the positions of the sides were all but drawing together and that, so to speak, a clearly-defined and major Soviet-U.S. accord was visible on the horizon.

This optimism was to some degree designed to dupe both the American public and world public opinion. Nevertheless, it appears to be an action they were forced to take, and was necessary for the United States so it would not lose political face completely. But that is just one side of the coin. The other side of the coin is that the Soviet ideas are not just addressed to the United States. The Soviet ideas are addressed to the whole world, and from thei point of view, from this angle, the support being given to the Soviet position by the socialist countries, and the support given to the Soviet position by the Nonaligned Movement and by influential political circles of developed capitalist states are all highly valuable. These are the elements which will determine the political weather, not just today, but tomorrow and the day after. At the end of the day Washington officialdom cannot fail to take account of this political weather, this changing political weather. [passage omitted: Lavrentyev replies to a letter about the new Guatemalan president, giving the historical background, and describing the current political and economic reform programs in the country; Grachev replies to a question about a possible Near East conference. He notes that only collective efforts can solve the regions problems. The United States and Israel are attempting to foist unilateral deals on conflicting parties. Grachev recalls Soviet proposals for a conference; Lavrentyev explains that neoconservatives in the United States are an influential group of bourgois theoreticians closely linked with the rightwing of the Republican Party; Kasparov comments on the level of Third World Debt. Imperialism continues to exploit the developing countries in any way it can; Sergey Pravdin gives some facts and figures about the European principality of Liechtenstein; Lavrentyev describes the history and membership of GATT. Seven socialist countries are members of the organization. Vladimir Zvyagin reports from New York on local reactions to the bomb blast during a performance by the Moiseyev dance troup. Comments said the bomb had been aimed at Soviet-American cultural cooperation. The head of the Jewish Defense League appeared on television to applaud the outrage. The encouragement given to terrorists by Washington policy is unworthy of a civilized country. Lavrentyev gives brief replies to questions about Spanish and Portuguese colonies.

[Lavrentyev briefly answers a question on need to change the Constitution for Reagan to stand for a third term as president; Lavrentyev gives details on the investigation into the Palme assassination. Sweden intends to continue its former policies; Lavrentyev comments briefly on the continuing detention of Rudolf Hess.]

DEMCHENCKO: NO JUSTIFICATION FOR TERRORISM

PM120951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[Pavel Demchenko Commentator's Column: "No Justification for Terrorism"]

[Text] Terrorism -- one of the most loathsome phenomena of our age -- has again reared its head in various parts of the world -- in Pakistan, Peru, and Turkey. the latest in that series of bandit attacks -- the seizure of an American airline's Boeing 747 at Karachi airport -- ended in truly bloody carnage: In the exchange of fire between hihjackers and agents of the airport security service around 20 people were killed and over 130 wounded.

What happened can only be viewed as a grave crime against the aircraft's completely innocent passengers. There can be no justification for such a crime, regardless of the motives guiding the people who committed it. All forms of terrorist activity -- aircraft hijacking, hostagetaking, street bombings, and so on -- must be resolutely suppressed. These criminal actions cannot be allowed to take people's lives, threaten the normal course of international relations, sharply aggravate the situation, or generate violence.

Our country, which repudiates terrorism in principle and is prepared to cooperate with other states to eliminate it, also advocates the removal of all conflict situations -- in the Near and Middle East, Central America, southern Africa, and all the world's other trouble spots. The interests of world security urgently demand this.

The recent tragic events are another reminder of the need to begin as soon as possible the practical elaboration of effective methods to prevent international terrorism. The Soviet Union, as the recent TASS statement says, is "ready for that work and proposes to other countries that everything necessary be done to find a solution to this problem."

ACADEMICS VIEW 'NEW THINKING' ON FOREIGN POLICY

PM121457 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed account of "IZVESTIYA Round Table" discussion between Candidate of Historical Sciences E.A. Ambartsumov, chief of section at the USSR Academy of Sciences Economics of the World Socialist System Institute; V.V. Zhurkin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences and deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States of America and Canada Institute; and IZVESTIYA political observer V.A. Matveyev: "Demand of the Nuclear Age" -- first paragraph is an IZVESTIYA introduction]

[Text] Soviet foreign policy, including disarmament questions, is indeed built on an understanding of the profound changes in the world, M.S. Gorbachev empahsized in his statement on Soviet Television. This policy, in all its dynamism, is oriented toward participation by the broad public masses in solving the most topical problems of our time. [paragraph continues]

Such an understanding means breaking away fron old-fashioned and obsolete concepts and views. We are talking about the new thinking which is needed by mankind and state politics. This is the subject of IZVESTIYA's "round table" discussion.

Editorial Office: The changes occurring in many spheres in the world literally overwhelm the human mind. It seems that scientists who are directly involved in these positive changes in technology are better placed to perceive their scale, but the same can hardly be said about the broad strata of the population. And yet, if the new thinking corresponding with such objective changes is to become a factor producing a greater effect, it must be acquired by the masses.

Is it possible to speak in this regard about differentiation, about differences in the reaction by various social and political forces in the world to the changes that are taking place?

Zhurkin: I think that the thesis concerning this gap must apply to all people, including scientists. They all need a certain amount of time to become aware of the changes. This is clearly a universal law, but of course the speed with which such changes are perceived is an indicator of the maturity of statesmen, governments, and entire societies. We Soviet people can feel rightly proud in this regard. The desire for a constant, I would say, harmony between awareness and reality is particularly typical of our society by virtue of the nature of socialism. Of course, as regards the question of our planet's survival, hard facts present themselves to all states and all governments. We do not claim to have a monopoly on understanding the monstrous threat to mankind presented by nuclear and chemical weapons.

The development of Soviet foreign policy doctrine, including its military aspect, shows that our thinking is not at a standstill. Dynamic development occurs while fundamental and principled foundations are preserved. Take the fifties for example. That was the time when the colossally important conclusion was drawn that a world war is not inevitable. It was founded on profound analysis of the realities of the nuclear missile age. This conclusion provided the basis for the premise of equilibrium and parity of military-strategic forces between the two systems as a factor capable of furthering international security. In other words, the thesis of military superiority was subjected to review. Under the changed circumstances, the pursuit of such superiority can no longer produce the desired advantages for either side.

Ambartsumov: I would like to point out one of the features of what could be described as old thinking. In my view, it suffered from a certain narrow-mindedness, taking into account the advantages of the factor of strength and any corresponding actions without looking into their future consequences. An unexpected response by the other side in a different sphere wiped out any initial gains, thus turning them into a pyrrhic victory.

And something about the development of the new thinking. A considerable role in this was played by the great Russian literature, by our intelligentsia with its humanism and critical approach. Today it is one of the most important mainstays of the new course and a stimulus to its further development. In the West, on the other hand, the intelligentsia opposes the neoconservatism that is in power in leading countries and, even though it is now living through a period of disarray and disappointment, I am convinced that a new upsurge of its social activeness is approaching there, more than likely linked with the immediate global problems and the problem of mankind's self-preservation.

Editorial Office: It is not long since the proposals on key questions of war and peace were put forward from the 27th CPSU Congress rostrum. [paragraph continues]

The normal and political effectiveness of new ideas is tested by time. From this viewpoint, how do you assess the significance of what was said at the 27th congress?

Zhurkin: We are talking about a major qualitative breakthrough in interpreting the realities of our epoch and the practical conclusions stemming from them. The objective situation imperatively demands such an interpretation, and our party, its theoretical thinking, and its practice proved fully equal to these demands. It is a fact that the security of states must not be ensured only thorugh military-technical means and that solutions must be sought in the political sphere. It is a fact that, even under conditions of maintaining military parity but while the arms race continues, a situation can develop when security can be seriously undermined. It is a fact that security must not be gained at the expense of the other side's interests and that the multifaceted interests of all sides must be taken into account. Practical conclusion and proposals have been made on the basis of all that.

Now it has been clearly said that the old concepts of war as means to attain political goals have outlived their time.

We also see another evolution of views in the world. The development of the dominant military-political thinking at official level in the United States has led to a situation when attempts are made to compress the new realities within the narrow framework of what was extolled during the "cold war" period and was even then at odds with life, let alone now.

Such attempts are leading to a serious intellectual crisis across the ocean. The advocates of old and outdated dogmas revive what was consigned to oblivion a long time ago. The reaction takes the form of increasingly strong opposition in the very same sphere of thinking.

Editorial Office: When an idea captivates the masses it seems to turn into a material force. The disarmament slogan has been adopted as the main slogan of peace movements in various countries. It is opposed by the militarist tenets of powerful circles in the United States and its NATO allies. This is a clash between two ways of thinking, between two fundamental political lines.

Ambartsumov: The incompatibility of the two ways of thinking is obvious: It is understandable that the interests of the aggressive military-industrial complex are poles apart from ours. At times, however, conclusions are drawn about the absolute opposition between our interests and American interests: It is said that whatever is bad for the United States is good for us, and vice versa. Is this correct? After all, the advantage and long-term prospects of the new thinking indeed lie in understanding the contemporary world as interdependent, as indivisible in many respects. This conclusion by the 27th CPSU Congress is worth thinking about.

Editorial Office: Yes, but there was also talk at the congress about contradictions in the contemporary world, about the fact that there is much that divides the two worlds, and deeply at that.

Ambartsumov: Correct, but the list of priorities appears in a different form today. In the sixties and seventies, for example, our paramount goal was to attain nuclear missile parity with the United States. The goal now is fundamentally different: Not to overtake the United States but to aim together and in parallel with it at reducing the level of military confrontation and, moreover, reducing nuclear missile weapons to zero. [paragraph continues]

A panhuman goal, so to speak. Let me recall in this regard Lenin's well-known idea that the interests of all mankind and of social development as a whole are superior to the interests of the proletariat. Ultimately, this panhuman approach also accords, better than anything else, with the interests of the working class and the working people.

Editorial Office: You are talking about community of interests. Are there not, however, differences — if not contradictions — of interests?

Ambartsumov: A new approach is also necessary as regards this subject. Let me speak about the socialist countries. After all, the impression was previously given at times that there must be no divergence between their interests and, therefore, there can be no such divergence. Life has proved more complex and more diverse, and it was no accident that the 27th CPSU Congress talked about the need to take thoroughly into account the multifaceted nature of the socialist world and the interests of each socialist country.

Zhurkin: Today, when the problem of war and peace is at the focus of international life, millions of people on all continents look at what the two world systems have to offer. And what do they see? Socialism advocates struggle on the long and, of course, difficult path of liberating mankind from the burden of arms as ultimately the only way to solve the problem of mankind's survival.

Editorial Office: It seems that, in this regard, it would be legitimate to raise the question of the interaction of general political, material, and economic factors. The disarmament problem is primarily political. It is in this spere that it must be resolved. Even more so because progress in this direction will mean the release of vast resources for peaceful civilian purposes. This means that politics is in the foreground in this context. Politics has the priority. Is that not so?

Zhurkin: If the problem of war and peace is not resolved, the material factor will be unable to produce its proper effect.

Editorial Office: By the way, what is the interconnection between the new thinking in domestic and foreign policy?

Ambartsumov: It lies primarily in democracy, in taking into account objective processes and the interests of actual social forces. Domestic policy is a primary and determining factor in this respect. Awareness of accumulated domestic problems and of the need for their urgent solution for our country's confident and assertive advance — this is the factor which contributed to the presentation of the USSR's new and so constructive foreign policy initiatives.

Editorial Office: It can be said more definitely: The nature of socialism demands a peace policy in the international sphere. This policy is the essence of socialism as regards the foreign policy sphere. And now a question concerning claims which are often heard from U.S. official circles: They try to accuse our country of being guided by propaganda goals and nothing else in putting forward its foreign policy proposals addressed to governments and the public.

Zhurkin: V.I. Lenin pointed out that real politics begins where the millions are. This is why it is impossible to imagine any political action detached from its psychological effect. The weight and effectiveness of the USSR's peace-loving policy lie in the fact that our statements and proposals are backed by practical steps. [paragraph continues]

The unilateral moratorim on nuclear explosions is the most graphic example. Nor is it the only one. The USSR observes the previously announced moratorium on the testing of antisatellite systems. Such examples have a tangible effect on the world community and the public. What is so bad about this?

Editorial Office: By fanning the senseless arms race, its instigators are pushing mankind toward the abyss. Meanwhile, the threat to the whole planet from mass destruction weapons is one and the same for all. Is a unification of the world community against such threat possible? The anti-Hitler coalition during World War II included states with different social formations. How about now? Some publicists say that supposedly only some kind of "extraterrestrial threat" would force all states to unite for the sake of survival. Is that so?

Ambartsumov: There are more than enough incentives for sobering up on earth, in real life. A fresh example was provided by the Chernobyl catastrophe. We were able to see for ourselves how evaluations changed to become more thoughtful and responsible. Irresponsibility also came to light as a cause. One must mention some other events in the world. The senseless war between Iran and Iraq goes on. Shooting continues in Lebanon. So is it not a matter of common interest between us and the American to help end these conflicts? This is, after all, a direct duty of the great powers which are permanent members of the UN Security Council.

Thus, I believe in the human reason extolled by Pushkin, I believe that "darkness will perish."

SHEVARDNADZE TO LEAD GROUP TO GENERAL ASSEMBLY

LD111420 Moscow Domstic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] In connection with the 41st session of the UN General Assembly which opens on 16 September, the USSR Council of Ministers has confirmed the composition of the delegation from our country, headed by Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs.

The Councils of Ministers of Ukraine and Belorussia have confirmed delegations from their republics, headed by foreign ministers Kravets and Gurinovich.

UN REPRESENTATIVE CITED ON DISARMAMENT DEBATE

LD131132 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0640 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] New York, 13 Sep 86 (TASS) -- The forthcoming 41st session of the UN General Assembly must speak up in favor of nuclear weapons and other types of weapons of mass destruction and the halting of nuclear tests more resolutely than ever before, A.M. Belonogov, the USSR's permanent UN Representative, said at a press conference at UN headquarters. The press conference was held in connection with the great interest aroused in the international community by the replies of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central committee, to questions put to him by RUDE PRAVO.

Back in January we proposed that all nuclear weapons be jointly liquidated by the end of the century, he said. The mutual halting of nuclear blasts would essentially halt the creation of new types of nuclear weapons and their improvement.

The quantitative arms race would then remain to be dealt with. That is why we continue to await a favorable reply from the U.S. Government. The Soviet Union's constructive and responsible decision to extend the moratorium has met with a broad response throughout the world and has exertee a considerable influence on different social and political circles. A year without nuclear blasts on Soviet soil is not a declaration, but an important political and military reality, stressed the USSR representative. That is why the Soviet Union's position is meeting with increasingly broad support and approval from states, numerous public organizations and prominent scientists and politicians. We put a high value on the firm support for the Soviet Moratorium from the more than 100 participants in the Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Nonaligned Countries in Harare, who called on the United States to join the USSR. UN Secretary-General J. Perez de Cuellar has called for the halting of nuclear tests. The idea of halting nuclear tests also enjoys support among various circles in the United States, and, inter alia, a substantial part of congress.

The United Nations, which for more than 3 decades has been involved with the problem of nuclear tests, has not yet exhausted all its possibilities, which must be used to ensure that the 41st session of the General Assembly promotes a solution to this task, indicated the Soviet representative. Mankind is going through a period which requires practical action from UN states to make the banning of nuclear blasts a reality.

PUGWASH SCIENTISTS CONFERENCE ENDS IN BUDAPEST

PM111542 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Sep 86 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Scientists' Contribution"]

[Text] Budapest, 6 Sep -- Scientists can and must make a weighty contribution to the cause of strengthening peace and detente and to joint actions against the start of a nuclear conflagration. It is scientists' duty to raise their voice in defense of peace on earth and against the creation [sozdaniye] of new types of deadly weapons. This thought echoed with renewed force at the 36th Pugwash Conference which ended in the Hungarian capital today. Eminent scientific figures from almost 50 countries discussed topical questions of expanding scientists' participation in the struggle to ease international tension.

The forum highly assessed the constructive Soviet initiatives aimed at reducing armaments and strengthening trust among peoples. Scientists stressed in their statements that the extension of the moratorium on nuclear explosion through 1 January 1987 has been dicated by the Soviet Union's profound responsibility for the earth's future.

The participants in the conference pointed out the inconsistency of statements regarding the impossibility of verification [kontrol] of a complete nuclear test ban. The scientific figures declared that the way toward the preservation of peace and human civilization and the strengthening of detente lies through the complete destruction of nuclear arms and other means of mass destruction.

DANILOFF, ZAKHAROV RELEASED 'SIMULTANEOUSLY'

TASS Announcement

LD121706 Moscow TASS in English 1658 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 12 TASS -- The measure of restriction imposed on the American journalist Nicholas Daniloff, against whom criminal proceedings have been instituted on charges of espionage activities, has been changed on mutual arrangement.

He was released from detention on September 12 and handed over to representatives of the American Embassy in Moscow to the custody of the charge d'affaires ad interim of the United States in the USSR. The investigation into Daniloff's case continues. He must not leave the territory of the Soviet Union and in case of need report to the investigating authorities on their summons.

According to reports from Washington, the American side simultaneously handed over to the custody of the USSR Embassy in the USA Gennadiy Zakharov, a staff member of the United Nations Organisation who was arrested by the American authorities on August 22.

Report on Daniloff Press Conference

LD141347 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS -- Nicholas Daniloff, the CIA agent released on the mutual agreement of the sides into the custody of the U.S. Embassy in the USSR, addressed a press conference at the Embassy's Bureau of Commerce in Moscow Today.

Soviet correspondents were not allowed to attend the press conference. One of them who did get there, evidently on oversight by the American side, was not permitted to ask any questions.

Daniloff, detained on August 30 while receiving espionage materials of a military and economic character, claimed that he had been a victim of political persecution and was not connected with U.S. special services.

Concrete and substantive data on his links with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, however, provided at the Soviet Foreign Ministry briefing on Saturday, had been known all along to the white house and, naturally, to Daniloff himself.

It was noted at the briefing that there was ample evidence that Daniloff was linked with U.S. special services. Acting on their instructions and using the cover of a foreign correspondent in the Soviet Union, he was engaged in spying activity, and gathered through various channels classified information for use against the USSR's national interests.

Daniloff testified during the investigation that besides gathering data of a military character, he took part on the CIA's instructions in the espiionage act of establishing secret communications with a Soviet citizen who handed over classified materials to American intelligence.

The attempts by the correspondent of U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT to portray himself as a "victim" of political persecution seemed naive in this connection.

Daniloff, his case still under investigation, cynically tried to scare foreign correspondents posted in Moscow and warned them against alleged dangers at every step.

The audience gave no response to his claims nor to his theatrical gesture -- boths arms raised high before television cameras -- when he entered the hall like a boxer who just won a bout. It is well known that those who honestly fulfil their journalistic duties are not in for any trouble. The U.S. Administration should finally draw the conclusion that double standards in relations between the two great powers are unacceptable.

Television Broadcast

LD131824 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 13 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A briefing was held for Soviet and foreign journalists in the press center of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Moscow today. It was stressed at the briefing that over the past few days the Western mass information media have once again been raising an anti-Soviet campaign hostile to our country over the case of Nicholas Daniloff, a correspondent of the American U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT magazine. As is known, Daniloff was arrested and charged with espionage. Daniloff has now been released from custody and handed over to representatives of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow under the guarantee of the U.S. charge d'affaires in the USSR. Speaking at the briefing, Comrade Gerasimov, head of the Information directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, said:

[Begin Gerasimov recording and video] No sooner has Daniloff ended up in the U.S. Embassy building than it seems that somebody wants to raise this hullabaloo once again for a second time around. As if setting the tone for this immediately after the change of Daniloff's whereabouts, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz spoke at a special briefing about, and I quote: the false charges against Mr. Daniloff. Secretary of State Shultz said that Daniloff is a hostage and that the case was fabricated.

Who is the hostage here in actual fact? In actual fact this unacceptable stance makes Soviet-U.S. relations the hostage of the affair of a banal spy. This affair is poisoning Soviet-U.S. relations. What is the real state of affairs? In the course of investigations Daniloff testified that he was gathering information of a military nature and also taking part, on a CIA mission, in an act of espionage to establish conspiratorial links with the Soviet citizen who was conveying secret materials to U.S. intelligence. There is evidence to show that in doing this Daniloff was acting on the instructions of CIA resident Natirboff. The investigation bodies possess, in particular, originals of CIA documents; letters from U.S. intelligence addressed to the Soviet citizen with whom Daniloff maintained personal contact.

These are facts which have been expounded in the protocols of Daniloff's interrogation; these protocols have been signed by him.

The U.S. Administration knows one thing but says something else. We cannot regard such unseemly attempts as anything but a desire to delude the world public. The world public, however, should see that this banal spy affair has nothing to do with the genuinely serious problems confronting both us, our two countries, and the world as a whole; and that the hullabaloo kicked up over this affair diverts attention from these problems and diverts attention, too, from the Soviet initiatives on resolving the problems of war and peace. This hullabaloo is, of course, an extra breeding ground for anti-Sovietism. [end recording]

TASS Report

LD131535 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1453 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 13 Sep (TASS) -- The change in the restriction measure with regard to U.S. journalist Nicholas Daniloff, arrested in Moscow for spying, is evidence that the Soviet side does not wish this trivial, marginal incident to influence the development of Soviet-U.S. relations. Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of department at the USSR Foreign Ministry, stated this at a briefing at the USSR Foreign Ministry press center today.

He reported that, after being released from custody, Daniloff expressed gratitude to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, for the concern manifested for his fate.

Gerasimov drew attention to the fact that as soon as the U.S. journalist-spy turned up inside the U.S. Embassy, a new wave of anti-Soviet hysteria broke out in the United States, in which, unfortunately, the U.S. defense secretary and secretary of state turned out to be involved.

The United States is trying to present Daniloff as almost a "victim of a provocation" and a "hostage". In this connection the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman, with the consent of investigative bodies, cited evidence of the fact that, being connected with the U.S. special services and in accordance with their instrucions, Daniloff gathered secret information for its use to the detriment of the USSR's national interests.

During the investigation Daniloff showed that he took part, on the CIA's instructions, in an act of espionage to establish secret contact with a Soviet citizen who handed over secret materials to U.S. intelligence. There is also irrefutable evidence that Daniloff was acting on the instructions of CIA resident Natirboff. In particular the investigative bodies have in their possession genuine CIA documents, letters from U.S. intelligence addressed to the Soviet citizen with whom Daniloff maintained personal contact.

All these facts, Gerasimov stressed, are set out in the record of Daniloff's interrogation and are signed by him personally. In addition, Daniloff's activities in gathering espionage information are confirmed by evidence and other materials obtained concerning the matter. From the evidence of witnesses it is clear that from 1982 onward the U.S. journalist was gathering data on the disposition and armaments of Soviet military units, on types of weapons, and confidential data connected with the Soviet nuclear power industry.

The USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman reported that other evidence revealing Daniloff's espionage activities is available to the investigation.

The U.S. leadership has been informed of the substance of this matter, and specific evidence, including CIA directives relating to Daniloff, has been adduced. This evidence indicates Daniloff's direct involvement in specific intelligence operations by the U.S. resident's office in Moscow.

Answering questions from journalists, Gennadiy Gerasimov noted that U.S. television and the press are making a great play of a statement by a former Soviet citizen and now professor at Columbia University in the United States, Alexander Goldfarb, that Soviet authorities have allegedly been trying for a long time to compromise Daniloff, having tossed in his direction "secret material" through his father, the well-known microbiologist scientist David Goldfarb. Gerasimov cited the pronouncements of David Goldfarb himself refuting the fabrications of Western propaganda.

Operating with the facts of the inquiry, Gennadiy Gerasimov refuted totally the attempts of Western propaganda to put into doubt the lawfulness of the actions of Soviet law enforcement bodies.

It is annoying, Gerasimov said, that the Daniloff case is being used by the U.S. side as grounds for, first, whipping up anti-Soviet hysteria in the United States and, second, for diverting the attention of the U.S. and world public from the peaceful initiatives put forward by the USSR recently. The U.S. Administration knows one thing and says another, the USSR Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed.

IZVESTIYA Coverage

PM141445 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "At the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center"]

[Text] A briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center 13 September. G.I. Gerasimov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Information Administration, who spoke at it, said:

As has already been reported, N. Daniloff, correspondent for the U.S. magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, was arrested 30 August while receiving espionage information of a military and economic nature from his agent. He has been accused of espionage. Sufficient proof has been obtained for grounds to say that Daniloff, being linked with the U.S. special services and taking advantage of his status as a foreign correspondent in the Soviet Union, engaged in espionage and collected by various means on their instructions secret information for use to the detriment of the USSR's national interests. In the course of the investigation Daniloff demonstrated that, in addition to collecting information of a military nature, he participated on the CIA's instructions in an espionage act to establish conspiratorial contact with a Soviet citizen who passed secret material to American intelligence. There is proof that Daniloff was operating on the instructions of CIA resident Natirboff. The investigative organs have in their possession genuine CIA documents, letters from American intelligence addressed to the Soviet citizen with whom Daniloff maintained personal contact. There is also eye-witness evidence of the American journalist's espionage activity. It is clear from this evidence that throughout the period 1982-1986 he carried out persistent practical steps to obtain intelligence information on a whole number of questions relating to the location and armament of Soviet troop units, the types of arms used in the USSR Armed Forces, and the existence [nalichiye] and location of military and protected enterprises and confidential data linked with the Soviet nuclear power industry.

The American leadership has been informed of the substance of this case and been presented with concrete proof, including CIA directives relating to Daniloff. This proof testifies to his direct involvement in concrete intelligence actions by the resident CIA staff. [Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 15 September, First Edition, carries on page 5 the TASS report on the Gerasimov press conference with the preceding sentence omitted.] However, Washington continues to deny his guilt. Statements of this kind were made at a 12 September briefing, in particular, by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, who called Daniloff a hostage. In fact it is Soviet-American relations which are being made hostage of this episode. The U.S. Administration has been informed about the substance of the case, but knowing one thing it is saying something completely different. Such an unseemly position should be regarded as an attempt to mislead world public and divert attention from the most important problems of war and peace and the Soviet peace initiatives. [The two preceding sentences are omitted in the abovementioned PRAVDA version.] Such actions fuel anti-Sovietism.

The Soviet Union advocates development of normal relations with the United States and expansion of areas of cooperation. Proceeding from this, the Soviet side has decided to [poshla na] change the measures of restriction with respect to N. Daniloff. He has been released from detention and handed over to representatives of the American Embassy in Moscow into the custody of the U.S. charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, as has been reported.

Answers were given to numerous questions from journalists.

MINISTRY SPOKESMAN CLAIMS ZAKHAROV 'FRAME-UP'

LD132249 Moscow in English to North American 2200 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] A Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman has said that the arrest in New York of the Soviet citizen Gennadiy Zakharov is a provocation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. At a news conference here in Moscow it's been disclosed that Zakharov, an employee of the UN Center of Science and Technology, was detained on 22 August. The claim by the American authorities that Zakharov had with him an envelope containing military secrets has been exposed as a frame-up. The Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out that Zakharov's acquaintance, with whom he had met, was an FBI agent with a long record. Gennadiy Zakharov has dismissed all accusations of spying. The American authorities have failed to present any evidence or facts confirming the charges. The news conference was told that Zakharov was a prominent mathematician whose works (?have) been published abroad, including the United States. As he worked at the United Nations, Zakharov gathered unclassified information on programming and robotics, preparing further research in his field. The Foreign Ministry spokesman pointed out that even the American press described Zakharov's arrest as obviously provocative because it has been made on the eve of important Soviet-American negotiations.

DANILOFF CASE LINKED TO CIA JOURNALISTS TIES

Comments in U.S. Press

LD151055 Moscow TASS in English 1042 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] New York September 15 TASS -- "Exactly what are the relations between American reporters and the CIA?", the "NEWSWEEK magazine queries commenting on the case involving Nicholas Daniloff, Moscow correspondent of the "U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT" magazine, who is charged with espionage in the USSR.

According to the "NEWSWEEK," U.S. correspondents "have traded tips with intelligence sources. While those exchanges have become more guarded" since the time when the CIA activities were exposed as a result of the hearings held at the special Senate Intelligence Committee in 1976, journalists and intelligence agents "still find ways to keep in touch".

In 1976, the magazine recalls, the Senate Intelligence Committee released a report disclosing that the CIA had covert relations with about 50 journalists or employees of U.S. publications. The "NEW YORK TIMES" subsequently published a story identifying several reporters and the organisations they worked for. Till the mid-1970's the "NEWSWEEK" goes on to write, the CIA "did cut deals with reporters" and "both parties were quite receptive to those arrangements."

At the same time, trying to keep up the "honour of the regiment", the magazine seeks to create the impression that "direct ties between the agency and American news organisations" are allegedly a matter of the past.

Whatever character of relations between the CIA and American reporters the "NEWSWEEK" wished to picture, the fact remains that these relations continue and that the Daniloff case confirms it. If anything did change in relations between "U.S. spies and journalists", it is only that both sides, quoting the magazine itself, "have become more cautious about their dealings".

Canadian Paper's Observations

LD141304 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0910 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Summary] Ottawa, 14 Sep (TASS) -- An article in the Canadian paper GLOBE AND MAIL notes that the spying accusation against U.S. journalist Nicholas Daniloff is reminiscent of previous cases. It points out that the CIA has frequently used journalists as spies and has denied any involvement in such activities. It goes on to say that hearings at the Senate Committee on Intelligence in 1986 revealed that for over 3 decades reporters were used as spies by the CIA, noting that there were more than 100 such journalists.

The article refers particularly to a statement by Joseph Fromm, once assistant to the chief editor of the weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT, Daniloff's magazine. Fromm told members of one of the subcommittees at the House of Representatives that in over 28 years as a journalist abroad he was twice approached about carrying out intelligence work.

The article also quotes from a CIA document that the CIA would continue to allow contacts to be established with journalists and other mass media staff, who maintain such contacts voluntarily to the ends of supplying the U.S. Government with information relating to foreign intelligence and counterintelligence services.

DANILOFF CASE EFFECT ON SUMMIT EXAMINED

Petrovskiy: 'No Longer Obstacle'

LD122036 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1900 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister V.P. Petrovskiy, who is visiting our country, believes that the Daniloff case is no longer an obstacle to a possible meeting between the leaders of the superpowers.

At a press conference today, Petrovskiy said that relations between the United States and the USSR will not remain the hostage of such cases. Petrovskiy said (?however), that tangible results are expected from the possible meeting between party leader Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan. (?If) the meeting is still held this year, Reagan and Gorbvachev should reach an understanding on one or two matters, such as a nuclear test ban, Euromissiles, strategic nuclear weapons in Europe, and space weapons, Deputy Foreign Minister Petrovskiy said.

Petrovskiy also said that his country regards it as important that the arms race be stopped as soon as possible, because technical development is threatening to take the basis away from an agreement aimed at stopping the arms race. He also talked about matters concerning the UN General Assembly.

Also today he met with President Mauno Koivisto.

PRAVDA Cites 'Risk'

LD121306 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] It looks as if with the help of Daniloff's case some circles in the United States try to block all ways to Soviet-American accords and to a summit meeting and blame the Soviet Union for this. Commenting on the hullabaloo raised in the United States, the Soviet national daily PRAVDA notes that Congress and administration of the United States which have joined the campaign have been losing the sense of measure and have been putting at risk not only the prospects of Soviet-American relations but also the problems of war and peace and the destiny of humanity. PRAVDA recalls that Daniloff was detained in Moscow taken red-handed carrying out actions that had nothing in common with journalism.

ARBATOV VIEWS CURRENT STATE OF U.S. RELATIONS

PM121603 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[Academician G. Arbatov article: "Who Needs Whom More?"]

[Text] This seemingly absurd question surfaces time and again in Soviet-U.S. relations. Either directly, when people in Washington start deliberating that the Soviet Union supposedly needs normalization of these relations, agreements, trade, and a summit meeting more than America does; or indirectly, when they launch crisis diplomacy at full speed, fan hysteria, and create the appearance of an acute conflict in order to attempt to blackmail us and force the USSR to make unilateral concessions.

Today, however, I would like to talk not about propaganda games but about some far more serious matters: Soviet-U.S. relations, and the present U.S. leadership's attitude to them.

Let me recall that absolute hostility to the USSR was typical of the 1980 election campaign and of President R. Reagan's first years in power. Confrontation between our countries was proclaimed to be the "norm" of relations, while any demand for their improvement, let alone detente, was declared almost a betrayal of U.S. national interests. It soon became clear, however, that such a stance frightened the American public and the U.S. allies more than it did the USSR. [paragraph continues]

A certain turnabout took place then -- the U.S. leadership declared that it would still observe the treaties that had been signed and returned to the negotiating table for the purpose, so it was said, of attaining arms reduction.

A new stage has clearly emerged now. An intention to tear up the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty has been declared; it is planned -- as soon as practically possible -- to put an end to the ABM Treaty and talks have been deadlocked; the arms race continues at full speed. It is natural that, under these circumstances, a wave of dissatisfaction with such a policy has begun to gather pace anew both in the United States itself and throughout the world. Especially since this is taking place against the background of impressive Soviet initiatives whose goal is to clear the way to disarmament -- far-reaching new proposals and unilateral actions, including the complete termination of nuclear tests.

A situation has thus developed in which the reserves of verbal assurances of love for peace and the desire to halt the arms race and normalize relations with the Soviet Union have been exhausted. The time has come to show by deeds whether the administration intends to take the path of peace and elimination of the nuclear threat or is only attempting to create the semblance of such a move.

No such answers have been forthcoming so far. Or, to be more accurate, different answers issue from Washington all the time. Some people give assurances that the administration seriously wants to reach agreement and that matters could not be going better. Others say that accords are altogether unnecessary and that a new epoch has arrived when the United States can and must ensure its security by means of unilateral (hence the name "unilateralists") military efforts. Let meetings and talks continue; this, it is said, will help mutual restrain (something else is, of course, meant in actual fact -- an intention to deceive and pacify the public).

Moreover, both the former and the latter consider it important to step up pressure on the Soviet Union. The "Daniloff case" is an example of this. All sorts of threats were used: that they would stop grain sales, that they would not go to a summit meeting, and that they would cancel various exchanges. As if the United States were less interested in all this than the USSR, as if for us the world were restricted to the United States.

Actually, on the basis of the experience acquired through years of studying the United States, I would risk suggesting that, by presenting the issue this way, the administration is deceiving not so much others as itself. Moreover, it has been particularly successful in this, having really made itself believe that the Soviet Union would capitulate any week now as a result of the economic problems existing in our country.

M.S. Gorbachev, in his replies to questions by RUDE PRAVO's chief editor, convincingly demolished this story. It seems to me that even Americans who are well informed (not only about our but also about their own, American, problems) have ceased to believe it today, even if only because they see that attempts to bleed us dry economically through the arms race could lead to the bankruptcy of the United States itself. Especially if the other side, the Soviet Union, continues to behave reasonably and rationally -- of which there is no doubt among sober-minded Americans.

I must honestly admit that I still have serious difficulty in trying to explain the irrationality of the present U.S. leadership's approach to relations with the Soviet Union. [paragraph continues]

In particular, I have long been preoccupied with the following question: How is it that, going by his public statements, the U.S. President, who is able to rely for help on the country's most qualified scientific institutes and specialists, bases his ideas about the USSR, Soviet policy, and our country's intentions on several falsified quotations gleaned from not just dubious but plain dirty sources. At first I put this down to shortcomings in his education. Later, when the flimsiness of these quotations was publicly demonstrated by U.S. and British journalists, I saw that those to blame for all this were the cowardly "speechwriters" and aides who were too scared to admit to the President that they were doing hack work and providing him with sheer nonsense.

This is a dangerous matter. It is no joke when the president of a nuclear "superpower" bases his ideas about another country's policy on falsehoods fabricated, as it turned out, by Goebbels' Ministry of Propaganda back in the early forties, by the fascist "John Birch Society" in the United States, and by similar organizations in America and other Western countries.

It is from these sources that the statements ascribed to Soviet leaders are drawn about their intention to "encircle" the United States "stage by stage" and stir up "Asiatic hordes" against it so as to make this "bastion of capitalism" fall "like a ripe fruit into our hands." Or the statements about our readiness to use lies, deception, and misappropriation and to take any action in order to win. Or that we allegedly want to use detente and disarmament to "blunt U.S. vigilance" so as subsequently to "crush the United States with an iron fist." Yet President Reagan continues to repeat these absurdities, saying: Look, the Russians say the same thing themselve.

Here I would like to mention something that until recently I did not wish to discuss publicly -- my correspondence with Charles Z. Wick, leader of the U.S. Information Agency (that is the name of their main propaganda department) and a personal friend of President Reagan. He visited Moscow in January of this year and also called at the USSR Academy of Sciences United States and Canada Institute. During a talk I told him that I was concerned that the U.S. President based his ideas about the USSR on several endlessley repeated false quotations and, moreover, that I had never encountered a single genuine, true quotation by a Soviet leader in his speeches. My interlocutor agreed that if that were so it was dangerous and asked me to write him precisely indicating relevant facts and quotations. Soon after I sent him a whole small monograph on the subject.

And I thought that thereupon the question would be closed -- Wick would surely report on the President's monstrous howlers. Alas, I was mistaken. In an interview with FORTUNE magazine back in August, President Reagan again repeated all the same old false quotations. Either even "iron Wick" had flinched and kept quiet, or Reagan had paid no attention to his report.

But then I thought: Maybe that is not it at all. Maybe these quotations are constantly repeated, referred to, and dusted off because they are needed. They are needed since the real Soviet Union, real Soviet policy, and our proposals on ending nuclear explosions, on disarmament, and on creating a comprehensive security system scare those circles which currently set the tone in U.S. policy.

And here I return once again to the question put in the title: Who needs whom more? I am sure that all Soviet people have no doubts about this: Our countries need each other equally. They need each other as partners with an identical interest in ensuring mutual security: Alone neither we nor the Unitee States can have it. [paragraph continues]

They need each other as partners in mutually advantageous cooperation, as well as in solving global problems -- of course, with the participation of all other countries.

I think that many people in America understand this matter in just the same way. Coexistence or nonexistence -- there is no third way.

But observations in recent years lead me to a paradoxical conclusion: Even more than these sober-minded and, so to speak, normal Americans, it is their compatriots who are susceptible to the psychosis of anticommunism, who suffer form the paranoia of enmity, and who are obsessed with the arms race who "need" the Soviet Union. Because these Americans now have such a strong influence on U.S. policy, the Soviet Union, however much they despise it, is becoming a vital necessity for them. Not the real Soviet Union, of course, not real Soviet policy, but the bugaboo such people create by resorting to lies, false quotations, and the most base provocations.

Without this bugaboo the 300 billion-dollar (a year) American military presence in the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean, and the Near East would be meaningless. Take away the specter of the "Soviet threat," and this entire costly edifice will crumble like a house of cards.

However, the fact remains that for American reaction the specter of the "Soviet threat" has become a very important factor in not only U.S. external and military but also internal life. Anticommunism serves certain circles both as an ideology and as a condition of prosperity, a reliable and seemingly eternal shelter for political machinators. There is also the matter of many institutions of modern American society which have become almost sacred cows of present U.S. statehood -- the secret police, searches, denunciations, and all the machinery for keeping that society in a state of "mobilization."

People might ask: If this makes it easier for America to cope with its problems and to get along, then perhaps it can be left alone with all its oddities, illusions, and perversions. It might be possible to agree with this if that ideology and policy did not have another, very sinister side: the arms race, the rapacious policy of neoglobalism, and the policy of exacerbating tension, a policy fraught with the threat of war -- a total, final war, putting an end not only to all wars but also to all mankind.

Therefore, in answering the question put in the title, I wish to say that we need each other equally -- moreover, as partners in peace and not as opponents in a "cold" war, still less a "hot" war. Still more important, the United States and the USSR make up just one-tenth of mankind, but its future and well-being in the nuclear age have begun to depend greatly on the state of Soviet-American relations. This determines the degree of the responsibility of the peoples, parliaments, and governments of the USSR and the United States. Still, other countries and peoples cannot stand aside from this. Today no one can retire to the sidelines of history and hope to avoid misfortune by becoming a detached observer.

KISSINGER PREDICTS IMPROVED BILATERAL ASSOCIATION

LD142028 Moscow TASS in English 1529 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 14 TASS -- Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger has predicted that Soviet-American relations will improve within the next three-five years.

In an interview to Soviet television, aired in the International Panorama Programme Today, he said that there would be ups and downs, a disputes in the development of relations between the two countries but the overall trend would be towards their improvement.

This improvement, he said, would also cover economic ties. "Unless, of course, something totally unpredictable happens", he said.

Kissinger also predicted that there would be progress in the sphere of arms-control accords. "It is my conviction," he said, "That the Soviet Union and the United States should conduct talks on a broad range of problems." He referred both to political and military issues.

The former secretary of state stressed the importance of striving to achieve a fundamental agreement rather than an accord that would only alter some figures.

According to Kissinger, there existed objective conditions in both countries for reaching an agreement. He said there was no sense in war or even tension in relations between the U.S. and the USSR.

Both countries should exist, or rather co-exist, in normal conditions that would benefit the peoples of the two countries, he observed. "I'm optimistic about the future".

REAGAN DEMANDS REORGANIZATION OF WORLD TRADE

PM150957 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] Washington September 14 -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has used his regular radio address Saturday to demand once again that his country's main trading partners accept U.S. terms for re-organizing the system of world trade and economic relations.

His statement was timed for the 8th round of multilateral trade talks opening in Punta del Este, Uruguay, next week as part of GATT.

He said the United States at the talks would seek action to forge "a healthy and robust international trading system, one that is both free and fair".

The demands he made, however, show that the United States really wants not only to assure American monopolies of a privileged position in the world trading system but also to shift the thorny problems of the U.S. economy to the shoulders of other countries.

"One of our prime tasks at the talks," Reagan stated in particular, "will be to discuss the destructive practice of subsidizing agricultural exports. In trying to help their own farmers friendly states are undermining the prosperity of farmers in all other countries. U.S. farmers have been particularly hard hit. This situation is intolerable and we expect it to be rectified." The President, however, was silent about the fact that it is the policy of the current administration -- which is cutting federal aid programs to U.S. farmers -- that has led to the farm crisis.

Reagan said also that the United States would insist on "a freeer flow of investment resources between countries".

Such demands, however, are strongly opposed by developing nations which believe, with good reason, that lifting restrictions on foreign investment in GATT frameworks will make them victims of financial aggression on the part of powerful American banks.

ISRAEL'S RABIN, WEINBERGER DISCUSS MILITARY AID

LD121341 Moscow TASS in English 1019 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Washington September 12 TASS -- Negotiations have been held here between the chief of the Pentagon Caspar Weinberger and Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin who came to the USA.

Problems of terrorism, this is how in Washington and Tel Aviv they call the national liberation struggle of nations, and also American military aid to Israel were discussed, according to a Pentagon representative.

The Reagan administration planned considerable reduction in foreign aid by no means affects financial injections to the U.S. "strategic ally" in the Middle East, which accounts for a fifth of such aid. Last year Tel Aviv received from the United States 1,800 million dollars as military aid alone, and American legislators voted for this aim to remain at the previous level this year.

Prelude to Prime Minister's Visit

LD150605 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 15 Sep 86

[By Near East correspondent Leonid Rassadin]

[Text] The official visit by Israeli Prime Minister Peres to the United States begins today. There is a conviction in Arab capitals that the new round of Israeli-U.S. talks will lead to the further strengthening of the strategic -- that is, military -- cooperation between the two countries. It is no mere coincidence that the current visit of the head of the Israeli Government to Washington has been prepared locally by Rabin, head of the Tel Aviv military department, who arrived there a few days ago. Arab political circles do not exclude that in the course of the forthcoming meeting between President Reagan and Prime Minister Peres concrete plans for joint aggressive actions by the United States and Israel in the Near East will be talked over.

OBJECTIVES OF BUSH MIDEAST TOUR DENOUNCED

PM121005 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 37, 5-11 Sep 86 (Signed to Press 4 Sep 86) p 11

[Our Commentary" by D. Volskiy: "Behind the 'Peace Plan' Umbrella; How the U .S. Vice President Revealed What He Can Hardly Have Wanted to Reveal"]

[Text] Washington has certain schemes which, despite all its efforts to the contrary, it fails to keep secret. Evidence of this is provided by an interview given by Vice President G. Bush to THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER in August, on his return from his Near East tour -- a far from routine or ordinary tour, since such high-ranking U.S. guests have not been in that region for a long time. Clearly, an analysis of its outcome has determined or will determine to a large extent any further plans to be embarked on by the Americans there.

At first glance, it appears that for the time being they have no intention of doing anything of the kind in the Near East. After all, one cannot consider serious the resumption of attempts to revive the moribund "Camp David process" of separate deals or the "Reagan peace plan," born 4 years ago and interred right at that time. Especially since the basic component of that plan -- rejection of the Palestinians' right to self-determination and creation of their own state -- remains unchanged. Moreover, Bush now says "no" even more categorically than Reagan did in 1982. And yet, it was because of this "no" that the Palestinians and other Arabs rejected the Reagan plan at the time. Even now they do not accept attempts to eliminate the Palestinian problem by means of false "autonomy" under Israeli domination. So, what is Washington hoping for?

Primarily, as becomes clear from Bush's interview, for maintenance of Israel's "qualitative superiority in armaments" over the Arab countries. Of course, the Americans do not need it in order to admire the latest Israeli tanks and aircraft from a distance. They are ready to set them in motion again at a suitable moment. Or, in any event, to use them to step up pressure on the Arab peoples. Bush also offers a specific target to his Israeli partners: Syria. The Israelis have a free hand for hostile actions against that country -- this is what the U.S. vice president made perfectly clear. He also made something else equally clear: The United States is also prepared to make its own contribution to the duel with Al-Asad's anti-imperialist regime. But, if truth be told, using anything but military means -- and thsi is why Bush deemed it necessary to clarify the point that Washington, in contrast to Tel Aviv, does maintain diplomatic relations with Damascus. The issue concerns different but equally dangerous methods. The mention of certain "groupings" in Syria appears to be a highly significant hint.

But here is something Bush did keep silent about: U.S. policy toward Libya. It is hard to imagine that he did not discuss this question with Israeli leaders. Could it be a simple coincidence that practical preparations for a new aggression against Libya started soon after Bush's return from the Near East?

Different methods, but one single goal: "To expand the ranks of more moderate Arab states and isolate the radicals." Translated from the Washington political jargon, this reads approximately as follows: Clear the way for a new Al-Sadat! Even if it is through the smoke of conflagrations and maybe accompanied by the screech of missiles. it is not enough that they want to "isolate" the liberation forces of the Arab world and "detach them from the Soviet Union." You see, they have also planned to deprive the Soviet Union of any "role in the process of establishing peace" in the Near East. What is this if not a program for dangerous adventures for the sake of a U.S.-Israeli condominium over the Near East region? Washington really has no need to force such a condominium on Israel; Israel itself wants to participate in it. But it is trying to force it most crudely on the Arabs. This is what is hidden behind the U.S. Administration's "peace plan."

It seems, therefore, that Vice President Bush wasted his eloquence trying to persuade Moscow to distance itself from such a pseudosettlement. We are against it because we want a real settlement in the Near East. And we are aiming practically for such a settlement. And we would, of course, be pleased if Washington were also to dedicate its efforts to this purpose instead of pushing the imperial designs which G. Bush so convincingly revealed.

NATO MANEUVERS EXPLAIN U.S.-STYLE DEMOCRACY

LD131731 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 13 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video talk by political observer Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] Hello comrades. A wedding is something which people associate with happiness, hope for the future, and hope for peace. NATO's generals, however, have chosen the word wedding as a name for military maneuvers. Where and why is this so-called "Northern Wedding" being played out? -- in the Arctic, Baltic, and Norwegian Seas. And there are a host of guests: approximately 200 ships, hundreds of aircraft, and 200,000 servicemen representing 10 Western countries. The events in Norway are the piece de resistance of the NATO maneuvers taking place from that country's fjords to the Turkish coast. This was announced by the Voice of America, which emphasized in a commentary that the views expressed in it reflect the U.S. Government's point of view. It was stated that the "Northern Wedding" maneuvers -- and I quote word for word -- are yet another victory for democracy.

What does this mean? It means that the NATO generals decided not merely to hold military exercises, but conceived the idea of staging a battle with the aim -- as is claimed in that same commentary -- of seizing control over Norway from an army of occupation: Our country figures in the role of occupier. A rumor has even been spread that Soviet soldiers are dutybound to learn perfect Swedish as, allegedly, Soviet troops will invade Denmark and Norway via Sweden.

This is where the so-called wedding comes in: Sweden is being offered a marital union with the North Atlantic bloc; if it remains neutral it should not expect to be defended. This is U.S.-style democracy: The renunciation of an independent policy, subordination to NATO's plans, and disregard for Soviet peace-loving proposals.

These maneuvers are one link in a chain of aggressive actions by the United States, including Thursday's latest nuclear blast in Nevada, the development of the star wars program, the testing of new types of weapons and the massive military budget. How are we to assess these provocative military demonstrations, comrade Gorbachev asks in his answers to RUDE PRAVO? Surely not as a manifestation of peaceableness and striving for mutual understanding, or perhaps as preparation of the atmosphere for the summit meeting? Our age of nuclear weapons is the most transient of all the ages through which world history has passed. For this reason, now more than ever before, we need concrete deeds of peace in order that life on earth be preserved, in order that real weddings be celebrated as often as possible and in order that people be joyful. The Soviet Union provides an example of such deeds.

U.S. WANTS TO GIVE NUCLEAR 'TRUNCHEON' TO RSA

LD131354 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 13 Sep 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Sergey Panton]

[Excerpts] As the U.S. newspaper THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER reports, the RSA racialist regime is a major purchaser of U.S. products in the nuclear sphere.

Recently, Baldrige, the U.S. trade secretary, admitted that in the 2 year period from May 1980 to May 1982 the United States had granted five licenses for the export to the RSA of equipment connected with nuclear technology. My colleague, commentator Sergey Pravdin is at the microphone:

[Pravdin] The cooperation between the Washington administration and the South African racialists in the nuclear sphere is one of the pages which is most shameful for Washington in the long list of economic, trade and other agreements and contacts between the United States and the RSA. It is well known that without Washington's support, the criminal policy of apartheid would have been dead long ago. The so-called constructive cooperation between the USA and the racialist regime means that this regime receives U.S. economic, financial, and military aid on a large scale. And it is precisely for this reason that the Washington administration does everything possible to avoid imposing effective sanctions against the racialists.

It is well known that sanctions are favored by broad strata of the international public including in the United States, itseif; and among the supporters of these sanctions are quite a few U.S. congressmen. In its turn, the United States receives from South Africa strategic raw materials, precious metals. Over 350 U.S. companies with enterprises in the RSA extract large profits.

The racialist regime is Washington's closest partner in Africa, a sort of American strike fist in U.S. attempts to undermine independent African countries which are not to Washington's liking and the national liberation movements. It is precisely for this reason that the Washington administration satisfies the growing demands of the racialist regime, including its nuclear ambitions. One must bear in mind that a considerable proportion of U.S. supplies to the RSA of various products connected with nuclear technology is carried out via third countries and via so-called secret channels in order to avoid criticism from the international public. [passage omitted]

The U.S. press reports that over 40 U.S. specialists in the sphere of nuclear energy are working constantly in the RSA helping the racialist regime to implement its nuclear program. And judging by everything, it is being implemented quite successfully. This is shown by the nuclear explosion carried out on 22 September, 1979 in the south Atlantic. There is now no doubt that this was a nuclear explosion. According to the AFRIQUE-ASIE magazine U.S. naval intelligence prepared a report which was not published but which confirms that the double flash of light registered by the U.S. Vela satellite in the South Atlantic took place most probably as the result of nuclear tests. This conclusion was subsequently confirmed by the Pentagon's intelligence agency and the U.S. Energy Department. But all of these conclusions, just like the U.S. Navy report became known to the press only by chance. The press made the supposition that the nuclear explosion was carried out jointly by the RSA and Israel. For it is no coincidence that these two countries are among those which stilll refuse to sign the treaty on nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and which do not agree to any inspection [kontrol] of their uranium enrichment works.

The United States, which refuses to join in the Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions and which is stepping up its nuclear weapons, also wishes to put the nuclear truncheon into the hands of the RSA racialists. These dangerous plans are resolutely condemned by the peoples of Africa and by the progressive public of the whole globe.

TALYZIN CONCLUDES TALKS WITH YAO YILIN

OW120918 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 0300 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Talyzin, first vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission, has ended his talks with Chinese Vice Premier Yao Yilin in Beijing. The two sides considered the talks beneficial. After the talks, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen and Soviet Vice Minster of Foreign Affairs Regachev signed a consular treaty between China and the Soviet Union.

On the same day, another agreement on mutual relations and cooperation between the State Planning Commissions of the two countries was also signed by Song Ping, Chinese State Councillor and Minister in Charge of the State Planning Commission, and Talyzin. Wang Pinqing, Chinese vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Bavrin, Soviet vice minister of foreign trade, also exchanged notes in bilateral trade.

Comments on PRC Visit, Departs

LD150902 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0805 GMT 15 Sep 86

[Text] Beijing, 15 Sep (TASS) -- Nikolay Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee paid a visit to the towns of Canton and Shenyang, major industrial centers in the country, during a trip around the PRC.

An acquaintance with China, Nikolay Talyzin noted, shows that the USSR and China are resolving similar tasks and this opens up possibilities for expanding cooperation and the exchange of experience in socialist construction. In the Soviet Union we are convinced, he said, that the fact that the Soviet and Chinese economies complement one another gives great opportunities for expanding economic cooperation between the two countries. The integrated program for the development of the Soviet Far East worked out in accordance with the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress envisages a further stepping up of trade and economic relations with all countires in the Asian and Pacific region, and primarily with the socialist states situated here. On the Chinese side an interest was expressed in expanding the USSR's participation in the technical modernization of PRC enterprises, particularly in the northeast of the country.

Describing the results of the visit, Nikolay Talyzin stated in a conversation with a TASS corresponsent that a step forward has been made in relations between the two countries, as testified to by the documents that have been signed in Beijing, which envisage a deepening of the all-round cooperation between the two countries. During the visit, he noted, substantive talks and useful meetings took place. Conversations in Beijing, and in Wuhan, Canton, and Shenyang have shown that there are wide possibilities for good neighborly cooperation between the USSR and the PRC in the economic, trade, and scientific and technical spheres, because it is built on the basis of full equality and mutual gain. Today Nikolay Talyzin and the officials accompanying him left Beijing for Moscow.

MARCHUK, NAKASONE DISCUSS SDI PARTICIPATION

LD121204 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Tokyo September 12 TASS -- Guriy Marchuk, a deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and chairman of the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology, today had a meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone. The sides had a thorough exchange of opinions on a broad range of questions of Soviet-Japanese relations. Marchuk noted the mutually beneficial character of broader relations between the USSR and Japan in the political, economic and other fields and stressed the Soviet Union's readiness to work towards that goal, naturally, if the Japanese side shows a similar approach.

In this context the Soviet side presented the Soviet Union's principled attitude to Japan's recent decision to contribute to the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative. It was noted specifically that the above decision obviously was at odds with the declarations of the Japanese Government on its readiness to work for stronger peace and lower international tensions and to contribute to the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons.

The Japanese prime minister noted substantial opportunities for the broadening and development of contacts between the Soviet Union and Japan in different fields and stressed the intention of his government to work for broader political dialogue with the Soviet Union. Nakasone's statements on Japan's participation in SDI virtually boiled down to attempts to rationalise this decision by arguments about its "defensive character."

The Soviet Union's ambassador to Japan, Nikolay Solovev, took part in the conversation.

PRAVDA APPLAUDS DPRK TROOPS' REASSIGNMENT

PM120943 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 86 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Peaceful Labor"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Sep -- The DPRK has taken a decision to assign more than 150,000 Korean People's Armed Forces servicemen to the construction of peaceful projects.

A report issued here by the Korean People's Armed Forces Supreme Command points out that this measure is being taken with the aim of completing long-term tasks of socialist economic building as quickly as possible and also reflects the Korean people's desire to ease tension and ensure lasting peace on the Korean peninsula. The document draws attention to the fact that military formations from forward positions near the Demilitarized Zone are being assigned to peaceful construction. It expressed the hope that the United States and the South Korean authorities will respond positively to this move.

In that case, the supreme command report stresses, the DPRK is prepared to take even greater steps in the interests of peace on the Korean peninsula.

COMMENTARY EXAMINES SOUTH KOREAN DEMONSTRATIONS

OW121143 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0200 GMT 12 Sep 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; Sergey Alekseyev commentary]

[Text] Currently in South Korea, opposition forces are staging powerful domenstrations against the regime of Chon Tu-hwan. Our commentary.

[Alekseyev] Hello comrades. The Asian Games scheduled in Seoul between 20 September and 5 October have provided the ground for this new wave of antigovernment demonstrations. More precisely, it is not the games, but the announcements made in connection with them by President Chon Tu-hwan. He declared the games an event of great national importance and made assurances that during the course of these games, the foreign guests -- there will be representatives from more than 30 Asian countries in Seoul -- will see for themselves the stable conditions in South Korea and the loyalty of the population of the South Korean authorities.

Certainly, the Korean president is undertaking feverish efforts to rejuvenate and decorate the facade of his rule. Appeals to the people, full of extravagant promises, assurances of a desire to democratize South Korean society, to improve social conditions, and so forth are flowing endlessly from the Presidential Palace.

The other day, the second government reshuffle this year took place. Chon Tu-hwan has retired nearly half of the Cabinet, and in return, selected people from among his closest comrades in arms, from the ruling, so-called Democratic Justice Party.

But it is apparant that the ministerial reshuffle, and all the cosmetic and varnishing measures of the dictator are incapable of hiding, let along changing, the true state of affairs in South Korea. From day to day, dissatisfaction from broad segments of the population with domestic and foreign policies of Chon Tu-hwan grows and mass demonstrations are occuring throughout the country against the pro-U.S. position of the regime, while the U.S. military presence in South Korea is the largest and most explosive threat in the world. Demonstrations against the worsening economic situation -- there are more than 7 million unemployed -- and against inflating military expenditures are occuring. Against this background, the extensive pledges of the dictator are blatantly ludicrous, each one of them adding fuel to the fire of general indignation of the people of South Korea.

MONGOLIA'S DUGERSUREN WIRTES ON DISARMAMENT

PM121013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 86 First Edition p 4

[Article by M. Dugersuren, Mongolian Foreign Minister, under the general heading "Everyone Needs Peace": "In Mankind's Interests"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar -- By its decision to extend the unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions again to 1 January 1987, the Soviet Government is striving to open up a real path to the adoption of practical measures to contain the nuclear arms race. This striving was convincingly reflected in M.S. Gorbachev's statement on the USSR"s readiness to reach agreement with the United States on ending nuclear tests before the year is out.

The reaching of such an agreement would represent the first important step toward fulfilling the historic program to rid mankind of nuclear weapons by the year 2000.

The joint statement by J. Batmonh and G. Husak on 20 August this year pointed out the exceptionally great importance of the Soviet Union's new act for the cause of peace and the peoples' security.

The progressive public assesses the Soviet state's consistent peace-loving efforts on their merits. It demands that the U.S. Administration show realism and reassess its negative approach to nuclear disarmament problems, in particular the question of ending nuclear tests.

Mongolia attaches exceptionally great importance to the continuation of Soviet-U.S. dialogue on the crucial problems of the present day and on the speediest attainment of mutually acceptable USSR-U.S. accords in the sphere of nuclear arms limitation and reduction. The holding of a new Soviet-U.S. summit and the signing of an agreement on ending nuclear tests would be a weighty contribution to the cause of averting the nuclear threat and radically improving the international situation.

The Soviet Union's efforts aimed at reducing international tension have an important and beneficial effect on the situation in the Asian and Pacific region. We have in mind primarily the new peace proposals put forward by the CPSU Central Committee general secretary in Vladivostok and other realistic steps by the USSR capable of ensuring security in Asia. Recently there has been a perceptible increase in antinuclear sentiment there and practical actions are being taken to bar the way to the further spread of nuclear weapons in the region. These feelings are reflected in particular in states' initiatives aimed at creating nuclear-free zones in the South Pacific, Southeast Asia, and the Korean peninsula.

The Soviet Union's latest extension of the moratorium on nuclear explosions gives great impetus to the struggle by all peace-loving forces, including the peoples of the Asian and Pacific region, against the nuclear threat and for the strengthening of internaional security.

In a highly complex international situation, when the U.S. Administration is continuing its nuclear tests and stepping up the militarization of space, the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries are taking the boldest, constructive measures to maintain peace and world security. Our actions are aimed at giving material form to the Soviet program for creating an all-embracing system of international security based on equality and identical consideration of the interests of all countries and peoples.

NEW TIMES VIEWS SOVIET-ROMANIAN ECONOMIC TIES

PM120933 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 34, 1 Sep pp 20-21

[V. Andreyev article: "The Priorities of Cooperation"]

[Text] The intensification of cooperation on a bilateral and collective basis is an important component of the CEMA countries' strategy of socio-economic development. By pooling their efforts, the participating countries can make better use of the advantages of socialism and accomplish more quickly and efficiently the tasks of building socialsim in each of the fraternal countries, including Romania. Much importance is attached in this area to the fulfillment of the goal of a Comprehensive Programme of Scientific and Technological Progress, approved late last year. A recent meeting in Moscow between Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, brought to completion work to define the basic fields of cooperation between the Soviet Union and CEMA countries to the year 2000. A Long-term Programme for the Development of Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and the Socialist Republic of Romania to the Year 2000, signed by the Soviet and Romanian leaders in Moscow, is a remarkable document in many ways.

It broadened the legal base for the two countries to draw closer together objectively called for by their indentical socio-political systems and ideology. At the same time the document contains stipulations relevant to the socialist community as a whole in that they reflect the main trends of its development at the present stage and the general principles of the economic strategy of the fraternal countries.

These are above all the principles of socialist internationalism, comradely mutual assistance and fully equality. This also means close interaction between the Communist Parties of the Soviet Union and Romania, interaction characterized by mutual trust and the unity of views. Mention should be made too of the determination of both sides to promote cooperation within the Warsaw Treaty Organization and CEMA and to take an active part in carrying out the decisions of the CEMA economic summit and other agreements aimed at expanding socialist economic integration.

The Long-Term Programme, signed by the Soviet Union and Romania, embraces virtually all the main areas of material production. It's fulfillment will help raise economic relations between the U.S.S.R. and Romania to a higher level and contribute to the accomplishment of major objectives in both the economic and social development in our countries. The programme will be carried out in the period during wich the U.S.S.R. will double its economic potential.

The Romanian working people, too, are tackling major socio-economic tasks today. According to the targets set by the Communist Party and the state agencies of Romania, the republic is to achieve a medium world level of economic development during the current five-year-plan period and to become one of the world's more developed countries by the year 2000. Romania is not working for this goal singlehanded but is relying on cooperation between fraternal countries. The programme signed recently is also a special importance to Romania because the U.S.S.R. is its leading trade and economic partner.

The Soviet Union's share of Romania's foreign trade has grown considerably in recent years to reach more than 25 per cent. Romania satisfies a large part of its needs in fuel, power and raw materials from Soviet exports. [paragraph continues]

It has a special interest in Soviet oil supplies because the domestic output (about 11 million tons a year) can keep running a mere third of the country's oil refineries while purchases of oil on the capitalist market demand considerable hard currency reserves. Romania, like other socialist countries, pays for the Soviet oil with commodities needed by the Soviet Economy. A considerable increase over the past few years in Soviet oil imports as well as in those of solid fuels (by 20 per cent during the past five-year period), natural gas and electricity has drastically alleviated Romania's acute energy problem. Soviet exports of iron ore, cast iron, coke, ferrous alloys and cotton also are important to Romanian industry.

The Soviet Union, of course, does not export raw materials alone to Romania; equipment for the engineering, power generating and mining industries and for ships, machinery for the chemical and food and textile industries, aviation technology and manufactured consumer goods from the U.S.S.R. also are important to the Romanian economy.

The Soviet Union for its part absorbs a considerable share of Romania's industrial output, such as machinery and equipment for the oil, gas, light and food industries, railway cars, sea and river transport, machine tols, electrical motors and farm technology, which account for only 45 per cent of all Romanian exports to the U.S.S.R. This shows that the republic has developed a sizeable production potential and is maintaining efficient trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union.

Trade and economic cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and Romania are developing fast and this is illustrated by the high growth rate in the bilateral trade turnover and an ever increasing number of foreign trade items. Reciprocal supplies will reach a value of 30 billion rubles, almost a 70 per cent increase over the 1981-85 level, during the current five-year-plan period under the long-term agreement.

It is nevertheless necessary to point out that today the further development of bilateral cooperation depends first and foremost on the expansion of specialization and co-production, and reciprocal supplies of commodities produced in this way; this is the key to trade and economic relations between the U.S.S.R. and Romania, as well as with the other fraternal countries.

Expansive forms of cooperation, the boosting of trade turnover through increased Soviet supplies of energy, carriers and raw materials in exchange for manufactures and consumer goods, have virtually exhausted their potential. Essential to further progress today is industrial specialisation and co-production, and the establishment of direct relations between industries and organizations in the two countries with a view to reciprocal supplies of units, parts and processes produced and developed through specialization, and the setting up, if need be, of joint research, production and marketing amalgamations and enterprizes. This holds true first and foremost in engineering, which determines to a large extend the dynamics of economic relations between Romania and the U.S.S.R. Specialization and co-production, regrettably, have not yet been properly developed in this field, although, the proportion of reciprocal supplies of such products in the total Soviet-Romanian trade turnover has reached 18 per cent.

Successful trade relies on the quality of commodities and a great deal is yet to be done in this field. The parties agreed, inter alia, to improve the quality of machinery supplied to each othe to meet today's scientific and technological requirements.

Each country has considerable experience in tackling major economic problems which is of interest to the other. [paragraph continues]

Building socialism, Romania has established or modernized more than 130 industrial plants and other projects with Soviet technical assistance. These are the country's leading producers of electricity, coke, and metals, machinery and chemicals.

Romania for its part has contributed through cooperation to the expansion of Soviet production of iron-containing raw materials, ferrous alloys, asbestos, cellulose, as well as to the construction of the Soyuz gas pipeline, and is now getting appropriate supplies from the U.S.S.R. This year the South Ukrainian atomic power station and a 750 kw power transmission line from it to Romania and Bulgaria will go into operation and as from 1988, Romania will be getting 5 billion kilowatt hours of electricity a year. Romania's contribution to the development of the Soviet-Abad gas field in Turkmenia will be paid for with larger Soviet natural gas supplies to the republic. Talks on Romania's participation in the development of the Yamburg gas field and the construction of a gas pipeline between Yamburg and the western border of the U.S.S.R., as well as that of the Krivoy Rog mining and ore dressing complex, are nearing completion.

The Soviet Union and Romania attach the greatest importance to the acceleration of scientific and technological progres as the decisive factor in the intensification of the economy. This means that cooperation should be developed in the priority areas defined by the long-term CEMA Comprehensive Programme of the Scientific and Technological Progress. Between 1986 and 1990, the two nations plan to develop jointly about 50 types of new machinery and equipment and 52 new and improved processes.

The progress of our economic relations is closely linked with cooperation among all CEMA countries, with the expansion of socialist economic intergration. Of principled importance in this respect is the agreement on coordination of economic, scientific and technological policies in a number of technological policies in a number of branches and on improving the coordination of our economic plans.

These are some of the major aspects of Soviet-Romanian economic intercourse. The economy, of course, is not the only area in which the two countries and peoples are drawing closer together. It is likewise important to work towards this goal in the political, ideological, cultural, and other fields, and steps have been taken recently here as well.

The increased foreign policy coordination, cohesion and unity of the U.S.S.R., Romania and other socialist countries have been growing in importance in the current international situation. The Soviet Union and Romania are resolved to continue energetically and purposefully to pursue a policy of peace, security and international cooperation in conjunction with the other allied socialist countries.

BILAK-LED DELEGATION STOPS OVER IN VLADIVOSTOK

LD131639 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1300 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Soviet Union: The delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, headed by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party's Central Committee, today stopped in Vladivostock on its way to the DPRK. it was welcomed at the airport by Dmitriy Gagarov, first secretary of the Primoriye Maritime Kray CPSU committee, and other officials. The members of the delegation placed flowers at the memorial to Vladimir Ilich Lenin, they visited the Dal works, the largest ship repair yard in the far east, and they visited the Vladivostock trade complex. During their stay in the Primoriye Maritime Kray, the Czechoslovak guests were informed about the activity of the Far East center of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, a children's recreational center, and they saw a pioneer convalescence center "Okean." They also visited Nakhodka and the port Vastochniy.

U.S. 'MULLING' DELTA FORCES DEPLOYMENT IN EUROPE

LD141020 Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] London September 14 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Yevstigneyev:

The United States is mulling over plans to deploy its special-operations Delta Force in Britain. The Force, with its headquarters in Fort Bragg, North Carolina, has been raised by the Pentagon to conduct covert operations and acts of sabotage and gather intelligence abroad.

The SUNDAY TELEGRAPH newspaper reported that the U.S. Administration, pleading to need to "fight terrorism", was going to ask the Thatcher government to approve the deployment of a Delta Force unit in Britain. The American Department of Defense, the paper said, "hopes that by basing a detachment of Delta Force in Britain, it can cut reaction times" to what it called "terrorist incidents" in Europe and the Middle East. The SUNDAY TELEGRAPH said, quoting Whitehall sources, that Britain "is likely to react favorably to an American request to deploy Delta personnel in Britain with up to four C-130 transport aircraft" to be used by the commandos.

According to Washington sources, the paper continued, the Reagan administration would ask also the West German Government to allow Delta Force personnel to be based in Bavaria. The article said Delta Force had taken part in the U.S. armed aggression against Grenada and been also involved in the abortive operation to "free American hostages" in Iran in 1980. The Pentagon's plans sparked off a major political row in Britain and were strongly condemned, for instance, by the Labour Party, the leading opposition party here. Its spokesman Martin O'Neill said the U.S. request should be rejected. He recalled how the United States had already used British territory to launch acts of aggression against other nations. It was bases in Britain that were used by U.S. warplanes to stage a bombing attack on peaceful Libyan cities last spring.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS DISCUSS DISARMAMENT

LD132131 Moscow TASS in English 2049 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Oslo September 13 TASS -- The third meeting of representatives of European socialist and social democratic parties of NATO countries here has dealt with matters of disarmament, the consolidation of detente, European and international security.

The meeting was attended by leading party figures from Belgium, Denmark, France, the FRG, Britain, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and Norway.

The European socialists and social democrats approve of the Soviet Union's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions and view this Soviet initiative "as a positive contribution to the cause of disarmament, to a total ban on nuclear weapons", Egon Bahr, an expert of the Social Democratic Party of Germany on disarmament matters, has emphasized at a press conference.

A final communique adopted as a result of the meeting points out that the policy of detente which leads to the expansion and strengthening of the Western countries' all-round contacts with the Soviet Union and other socialist states is the most effective means to strengthen security.

An important role in this respect is assigned to a continuation of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue at a summit level, the communique says.

The participants in the meeting emphasized an urgent necessity for the observance by all sides of the obligations provided for by the agreements on limiting strategic offensive arms and by the treaty on the limitation of anti-ballistic missile systems. They called for abandoning the development, testing and deployment of anti-missile and anti-satellite systems, on arms race in outer space, and for making the moratorium on nuclear tests a bilateral one and subsequently concluding an agreement on a total ban on nuclear weapons. The communique also expresses serious concern over the ongoing increase in the number of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. This is precisely what prompts the demand set out in the communique for an end to the deployment of this weaponry in the continent, for a reduction and elimination of the already existing systems.

Next meeting of representatives of socialist and social democratic parties of West European NATO countries is to be held in the first half of 1987.

FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIANS BRIEFED ON CHERNOBYL

LD131408 Moscow TASS in English 1219 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Kiev September 13 TASS -- A delegation from the bureau for the assessment and selection of scientific and technological decisions of the Senate and the National Assembly of France has completed a three-day visit to the Ukraine.

The visitors were received at the republic's Supreme Soviet. They familarized themselves with the state structure of the Ukranian Soviet Socialist Republic, with the composition and activity of the supreme body of state authority in the republic and with the work of deputies' commissions. At the French parliamentarians' request, detailed information was provided on measures to eliminate the consequences of the Chernobyl nuclear power pland accident and on the settlement of the population evacuated from the 30-kilometre zone around the plant.

The head of the delegation, Senator Jacques Valade, said that the meetings in Moscow and conversations in Kiev convinced him that everything possible had been done in the Soviet Union, including the Ukraine, to eliminate the consequences of the accident as soon as possible. The senator expressed thanks for extensive information. "Problems of enhancing the safety of atomic power plants are facing many countries, including France where many nuclear facilities are located".

The French parliamentarians visited several districts in the Kiev region where they talked with evacuees, visited townships built for them by workers from Kiev and the Crimea and met representatives of local government bodies. Valade took a helicopter ride over the town of Pripyat and the Chernobyl power plant, and inspected the industrial area where complicated engineering work was under way with the use of sophisticated machinery to enclose the stricken reactor and decontaminate the buildings, equipment and territory adjoining the nuclear facility.

The French delegation visited the Bessarabskiy collective-farm market where they familiarized themselves with the way dosimetric checks were conducted on food products, called at an experimentary bakery and the Makarovskiy milk factory.

ZAGLADIN MEETS WITH PCI OFFICIALS IN MILAN

LD141915 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1745 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Milan, 14 Sep (TASS) -- A meeting took place here today between Vadim Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, who heads the delegation of the CPSU and PRAVDA to the National Day of L'UNITA newspaper with Giorgio Napolitano and Antonio Rubbi, members of the Italian Communist Party [PCI]. The meeting took place in a warm, friendly atmosphere. The issues discussed related to strengthening relations between the CPSU and the PCI, and the importance of intensifying efforts in the struggle for peace on earth was stressed.

PORTUGESE REACTION TO CAVACO'S U.S. VISIT NOTED

LD112238 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Lisbon September 11 TASS -- TASS correspondent Gennadiy Petrov reports:

The results of the visit of Prime Minister Cavaco Silva to the U.S. evoke profound concern in Portugal. Although the visit was semi-official, the head of the Portuguese Government was received by President Reagan and other high-ranking representatives of the administration, including heads of the Pentagon and the CIA.

The democratic press points out that during the visit the White House tried to further draw Lisbon in the implementation of its militaristic plans. The Portuguese prime minister proved to be rather cooperative: He spoke out in support for the extremely dangerous "star wars" program. As for a further expansion of the U.S. military presence in Portugal, Cavaco Silva bound the solution of this problem only with the increase of financial handouts of Washington. The democratic forces of Portugal are very much concerned as well over the secret talks held by Cavaco Silva about the organization of sinister cooperation between the political secret police which is being revived in Portugal and the U.S. spy agency.

Statement on Visit

LD131634 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Lisbon September 13 TASS -- The visit to the United States by Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva of Portugal has demonstrated again Portugal's growing dependence on the most reactionary forces of world imperialism, says a statement by the Portuguese Communist Party, circulated here. The statement emphasized that the meetings between the head of the Portuguese Cabinet of ministers and President Ronald Reagan, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and the CIA director, at which Cavaco Silva set forth ideas running counter to the cause of peace and detente, might have grave political consequences for Portugal. the Portuguese Government's support for the aggressive and militarist policy of state-sponsored terrorism, pursued by the White House in the Middle East, in Central America and the South African region, was turning Portugal into Washington's obedient associate, the statement said.

The PCP also observed that the latest concessions and agreements with regard to the use of Portuguese territory by U.S. Armed Forces, including the military base in Lajes, allowed American imperialism to increase its interference in Portugal's internal affairs.

EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TALKS END IN ALEXANDRIA

LD132134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Talks between President Mubarak of Egypt and Prime Minister Peres of Israel have ended in the Egyptian town of Alexandria. Our correspondent Leonid Rasadin reports from Cairo:

[Begin recording] The meeting of the leaders of the two countries took place in the Ra's al-Tin Palace, which was once the summer residence of the overthrown King Faruq. It is quite noteworthy that it was only at the last moment, literally just before the landing of the Israeli delegation's helicopter that the Israeli flag was raised on the palace building. Nor were there great hugs, as there were when Al-Sadat met Begin.

So what were the results of the Egyptian-Israeli summit talks? The two sides stated that 1987 was declared to be, and I quote: A year of talks aimed at achieving an all embracing, just and lasting peace in the Near East. Words are one thing, but in concrete terms this is what became clear: The position of the two countries differ, first and foremost, fundamentally on the question of solving the Palestinian problem, the key problem in the Near East. Israel says nothing about the need to ensure the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to the creation of their own independent state. Prime Minister Peres said nothing either about the illegal occupation by Israel of Arab lands, or about any intention to withdraw the aggressor's forces from other people's territories. In addition Tel Aviv continues to come out in practice against the calling of an international conference on the Near East, rejecting any participation in the talks by the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

So what kind of just peace and comprehensive settlement can this be at all? It is no coincidence that it is being currently stressed in the Arab capitals that the Egyptian-Israeli meeting in Alexandria has shown once again that a genuine settlement in the Near East cannot be achieved by way of separate talks. [end recording]

Kharkov Commentary

LD122012 Moscow TASS in English 1400 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow September 12 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov:

The meeting between the Egyptian President and the Israeli Prime Minister in Alexandria Thursday was the first such meeting in almost five years. The western press aptly described those years as a period of 'cold peace' in Egyptian-Israeli relations. And really, relations between Cairo adnd Tel Aviv were in a sort of a frozen state, especially following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June 1982. Over that time Washington has been painstakingly trying to bring its Mid-Eastern allies closer together in order to give a new impetus to the policy of separate deals that underlies the U.S. doctrine of settlement in the Middle East. It's why the White House warmly welcomed the meeting between Mubarak and Peres which U.S. diplomats had done so much to organize in the first place.

Britain's Independent Television Company ITV said in this connection that Washington was happy that two of its most reliable friends in the Middle East had met again. In its turn the American television company ABC admitted that it was the United States which stood to gain from the meeting in Alexandria. ABC viewed that meeting from the standpoint of boosting U.S. influence in the region which had been seriously undermined by the raids on Libya.

Formally it is believed that the recent meeting in Alexandria was made possible by the solution of the problem of Tabah frontier territory. A massive propaganda campaign started in this connection with Washington trying to pass off the "successful solution" of that problem as a breakthrough brought about by its mediation efforts. "Washington would like to picture this tract of frontier land stretching for not more than one kilometer as a problem on which nearly the entire settlement in the Middle East depends, "commented the Syrian newspaper AL-BA'TH. In actual fact, Washington and Tel Aviv are simply trying to strike off the agenda the key problem of the Middle East settlement -- the right of the Arab people of Palestine to self-determination.

The London-based newspaper GUARDIAN reported that Peres had arrived in Alexandria with the instructions of his cabinet to stick to the same tough position on Palestinians. Tel Aviv demonstrated its "toughness" yet another time by staging barbarous raids on Palestinian camps in South Lebanon a few days ago. Washington that is very active behind the scenes of the meetings in Alexandria is trying to use it as a fresh impetus to separate deals in order to push through its expansionist plans in the Middle East. The White House is viewing the present moment as especially opportune. The U.S. Administration is of the opinion that the economic difficulties experienced by Egypt and the American aid promised to Cairo can make it more compliant as far as these plans are concerned. Besides, Washington hopes that separate deals will hinder the process of preparations for an international conference on the Middle East -- a forum which the international world community favors.

PALESTINIAN OFFICIAL LAUDS SOCIALIST SUPPORT

LD131928 Moscow Tass in English 1828 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Damascus September 13 TASS -- TASS correspondent Dmitriy Zelenin reports

On the eve of the fourth anniversary of the massacre of Palestinians in Sabra and Shatila, the Palestinian people are again stating their determination to carry on the struggle for the exercise of their national rights, Yasir 'Abd Rabbu, a prominent figure of the Palestinian resistance movement, Deputy general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, has said in an interview with the TASS correspondent.

The attempts by U.S. imperialism, Zionism and reaction at suppressing the Palestinian revolution, at undermining the vanguard role of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and at physically exterminating the Palestinian people ended in failure. Washington and Tel Aviv as well as their accomplices, Yasir "Abd Rabbu pointed out, try to implement the second phase of the Camp David collusion at all costs. They seek to impose a curtailed autonomy upon the Palestinian Arabs by substituting it for the legitmate right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state.

"But the Palestinians believe in triumph. The forces of peace, progress and socialism, and the Soviet Union -- the true friend of Arab peoples -- which consistently comes out in favour of a just comprehensive Middle East settlement are on our side", he emphasized.

"The Palestinians struggle for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. An international conference under U.N. auspices with the participation of all the sides concerned would open the way to it", Yasir 'Abd Rabbu said.

The Soviet Union's wholehearted concern and tireless efforts to ensure peace on earth are close and understandable to the Palestinian Arabs. The package of peace initiatives, including those concerning the establishment of peace and improvement of the situation in the Middle East and in other parts of Asia, has found a broad response in the hearts of the Palestinian public.

"The extension of the moratorium on nuclear explosions has become an important step in the peace drive launched by the Soviet Union. This decision inspires hope that ultimately the arms race will be discontinued and the stockpiled nuclear arsenals will be eliminated", Yasir 'Abd Rabbu said in conclusion.

'IMPERIALIST PLOYS' BLAMED FOR IRAN-IRAQ WAR

NC141047 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Unattributed commentary: "Why Does the Soviet Union Strive To End the Iran-Iraq War?"]

[Text] The Iran-Iraq war has been going on for almost 6 years. This useless and bloody war has caused many misfortunes and problems for both countries. It is no secret that it was instigated by imperialist U.S. circles and their Israeli allies who cannot in any way acept revolutionary changes in Iran and Iraq. It is not by accident that Cuban leader Fidel Castro openly stated in his speech to the Eighth Nonaligned Summit that, had imperialism not resorted to plots and ploys, the fire of the Iran-Iraq war might have never been ignited. Imperialist ploys and machinations are now aimed at prolonging the war as much as possible and at weakening the two countries as much as possible.

The imperialist media are trying to divert world attention from these machinations of the United States and its Israeli allies to prolonging the Iran-Iraq war. The imperialist propaganda machinery is churning out fabrications in a bid to place the burden of the misfortunes and problems faced by the Iranian and Iraqi people on the Soviet Union's shoulders and to portray our country as a supporter of intervention in this war on the side of one of the two warring parties. Unfortunately, some circles in Tehran are also echoing these fabrications and slanders. However, efforts to distort the Soviet Union's policy on the Iran-Iraq war are doomed to fail. Is anyone unaware of the fact that since the beginning of the war the Soviet Union has pointed to the need to end the war? The Soviet Union calls on both nations to solve their conflicts through peaceful negotiations and has repeatedly stated that the war is contrary to the main interests of the Iranian and Iraqi people, who have many points in common as far as their development, history, culture, and religion are concerned. The Iranians and Iraqis should not fight one another but rather help each other. It is very clear that ending war would have afforded them the opportunity to rebuild and fulfill creative and peaceful goals.

This, in turn, would lead to expanded cooperation in economic and other fields between both Iran and Iraq and the Soviet Union. This cooperation would be in our countries' interest.

Another point is that the Iran-Iraq war has become a pretext for a beefed-up military presence in the Persian Gulf and that the threat of armed intervention in the domestic affairs of these and other countries in the region has increased. Washington has repeatedly stated its readiness to use warships in the Persian Gulf, portraying this as a measure to defend its so-called vital interests. It is obvious that imperialist attempts to intervene in regional affairs threaten not only the independence and sovereignty of this region but also the interests of peace throughout the world. It should also be stated that the Persian Gulf is near the Soviet Union's southern border and any exacerbation of tension in the region cannot but cause concern among the Soviet people. Our country supports the struggle of the Persian Gulf nations to thwart the dangerous U.S. imperialist plans in the area. There is no doubt that the end of the Iran-Iraq war will enhance this struggle and will conform with the wish of Persian Gulf states to turn the region into an area of peace and security. This is why our country is persistently striving to end the Iran-Iraq war.

COMMENTARY BLAMES 'ZIONISTS' FOR ISTANBUL SLAYING

LD121751 Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1300 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Unattributed commentary: "Whom Does the Ustanbul Murder Serve?"]

[Text] Western news agencies and the pro-Zionist mass media continue their [word indistinct] campaign in connection with the terrorist action at the Neve Shalom synagogue in Istanbul. [passage indistinct] to blame the Arabs and to draw the attention of world public opinion away from the real culprits of this event.

Let us first of all ask the following question: Whom does this murder serve? The answer has been provided by Zionist Israeli leaders. In a dispatch from Israeli-occupied Jerusalem, AFP reported that immediately after the incident in Istanbul Israel claimed that Arabs were involved in this affair. Israel is trying to lay the blame for the events in Istanbul on Libya. Tel Aviv is in open complicity with the United States, its chief partner in the strategic alliance which is spoiling for a new attack on Libya. Despite the fact that Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, referring to the causes of the intensification of terrorism in the Middle East and to the attack on the synagogue in Istanbul, said that these causes should not be ascribed to Libya, Tel Aviv and Washington continue to blame Libya in the teeth of the evidence. This is one of the (?reasons) for believing that the murder in the Istanbul synagogue was committed by parties currying favor with Washington. The statement by Ariel Sharon, the notorious member of the Israeli government, supports this belief. Sharon clearly inferred that the israeli government had a hand in the Istanbul murder.

Furthermore, the Istanbul murder was not the first murder of its kind by Zionists. There is plenty of evidence to support this. In 1940, in Haifa port, the Zionists blew up the Patria which was carrying Jewish refugees. The Zionists have carried out acts of terrorism against Jews in Iraq and in other Arab countries in order to attract Jewish immigrants to Israel. This no doubt is why the Kuwaiti press stated that the Zionist intelligence services were involved in the murder in the Istanbul synagogue.

The recent Israeli bombing of Palestinian refugee camps as well as attacking them by rockets from naval vessels confirms again that the provocation in Istanbul was meant to serve the Zionists. They used the incident in Istanbul to attack the Palestinians.

There is one more question to ask. Why was this latest act of terrorism perpetrated in Istanbul? It could hardly have been a coincidence. As is known, one of the main strategic goals of the Israeli leaders is to stir up trouble between Muslim countries, to set them against each other. One of the aims of the attacks, in turn, is to resort to mendacious claims that the blame lies with the Arabs and so to drive a wedge between Turkey and the Arab countries. [words indistinct]

ARAB, EUROPEAN PARLIAMENTARIANS DISCUSS MIDEAST

LD132142 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna September 13 TASS -- The participants in the Arab-European parliamentary dialogue which came to a close here today have called for a widely-representative international conference on the Middle East within the U.N. framework with the participation of all the sides concerned, including the Palastine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

In a final communique more than a hundred deputies of the Supreme legislative bodies of 22 European and Middle East countries emphasized that peace in the region could not be established without withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories and recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

They condemned all forms of terrorism, including the attack on Libya by the U.S. military in April this year.

FPMR MANIFESTO TO CHILE CALLS FOR OVERTHROW

PY091423 Moscow Radio Magallanes in Spanish to Chile 0200 GMT 3 Sep 86

[Text] The Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, FPMR, has released a manifesto supporting the Drive for Democracy and calling on the Chilean people to overthrow General Augusto Pinochet through force, because the political grouips will not be able to do it alone.

MOSCOW GIVES 'ADVICE' TO JOIN FPMR ORGANIZATION

PY091752 Moscow Radio Magallanes in Spanish to Chile 0200 GMT 6 Sep

[Text] We have received a letter from a European country, written by a Chilean youth who made an interesting request. This young countryman, who we will call Jose, says that he has been out of Chile for some time, but that he has a great desire to return and join the Manual Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] in its struggle against the dictatorship. Jose said that he has had military training and that he has been offering his services to the FPMR for several years.

Dear friend: Your desire is that of many youths in Chile and in exile. The only advice we can give you to fulfill that dream is to continue to try to join the FPMR.

STATEMENT BY CHILEAN COMMUNIST ON REPRESSION

LD122042 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1026 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 12 Sep TASS -- TASS correspondent Oleg Kolesnikov reports:

The "La Moneda" palace is enveloped in flames, there are tanks in the streets of Santiago, soldiers are knocking arrested people off their feet with submarine-gun butts. [passage omitted]

Representatives of Chilean democratic circles handed the TASS office in Buenos Aires a statement by one of the leaders of the Communist Party of Chile, which was recorded on tape. It was made the day after the attempt on the dictator's life. This attempt was nothing but a bloody farce by the regime, providing evidence of the extremely complex time that is being experienced by the country. Hunger, torture, terror -- these are the causes of the unceasing violence. We are convinced that nothing like this would happen in our country if we lived in conditions of democracy, the statement notes.

The patriots note that Pinochet staged the bloody farce in order to halt the increasing wave of antidictator actions. This action was necessary for him in order to introduce the state of siege and to use all the repressive forces for the cruel suppression of his opponents. [passage omitted]

RELATIVES OF CHILEAN PRISONERS CLAIM MURDER

PY121849 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2030 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] The Group of Political Prisoners Relatives has charged that Miguel Leal, son of a political prisoner with the same name, was murdered on 5 September.

GROMYKO CHAIRS SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM MEETING

LD121628 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 12 Sep 86

[Text] A routine meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held in the Kremlin today under the chairmanshjip of Comrade Gromyko. There was discussion of the work of the soviets of people's deputies of Kirgizia in organizing the medical services for the population; and for the purposes of checking, there was discussion of the question of the implementation of the decision of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on the work of the soviets of people's deputies and economic bodies of Irkutsk oblast in observing the demands of legislation for ensuring the maintanance in good order of the housing stock and improving the housing conditions of citizens. Decisions on these questions will be published in the press.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium also discussed some other questions of state life. Taking part in the discussions were Comrades Shcherbitskiy, Demichev, Yeltsin, Slyunkov and Solovyev.

DECISION ADOPTED ON CONSTRUCTION ADMINISTRATION

LD122331 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 12 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on further improving the administration of the country's construction complex and on measures to improve the economic mechanism in construction. The decision provides for several measures to strengthen the centralized direction of the country's unified construction complex while at the same time expanding the rights and increasing the responsibility of the councils of ministers of union republics and local soviets of people's deputies for the fulfillment of capital construction plans and for the development of the base of construction-work production and an enhancement of its technical standard.

It has been deemed necessary to transform the USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs into the USSR Union-Republican State Construction Committee -- the USSR Gosstroy, a permanent body of the USSR Council of Ministers for the direction of the country's construction complex. Practical measures are planned to improve the planning of construction-work production, to expand the independence of work collectives, to strengthen contractual relations between organizations ordering work and contractors, and to develop financial autonomy and the collective contract in construction.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS CONSTRUCTION WORK AT CHERNOBYL

PM131345 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 2

[Report by N. Baklanov and A. Prailnikov: "Project in the Danger Zone"]

[Text] Autumn sees Kiev back to normal. For 4 months its noisy, busy streets have missed the lively bustle of children and the ringing voices of its young inhabitants. As is well known, the younger inhabitants of Kiev spent the summer at sanatoria, recreation centers, and Pioneer camps. And now school has begun...

"Is it not too early?" many alarmed parents ask. "Isn't there still a danger of radiation in the city?" And although an answer has been given by authoritative commissions incorporating leading radiology specialists who have carefully studied the situation in the 30-km zone and far beyond, doubts remain. [paragraph continues]

One of the reasons for this is the shortage of information. A considerable number of lectures have been given and interviews have been published with medics, physicists, and people involved in monitoring the environment. But obviously even this is not enough.

The people of Kiev ask to be acquainted with new information on a daily basis, like a weather forecast. But as yet this is not the case, various "surveys" "commentaries," and "explanations" are passed around -- sometimes with references to authorities, but more often anonymous.

A considerable number of rumours have arisen against this background of a shortage of information. In particular, the rumour that the reactor is still producing a discharge.

And in fact?

The road to Chernobyl passes through many population centers. New signs have now appeared on this road -- pale blue boards with the words: "Drive carefully. School children." No superfluous reminder. Since the very beginning of work to eliminate the effects of the accident, the traffic here has been very busy, but the route was strictly industrial. Now the situation must return to normal. The State Automobile Inspectorate is keeping a strict eye on discipline, while no less freight needs to be taken into the zone than before: Colossal construction work is proceeding at unprecedented rates.

The sarcophagus in which the fourth reactor unit will be immured is growing. This sarcophagus is the main project in the danger zone. When it is sealed and the zone itself is less dangerous, it will be easier to work on the power plant and decontaminate production installations and territories. As is well known, this unique engineering structure is being erected by specialists from the No 605 Construction Admininstration, which is led by G. Lykov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and USSR State Prize winner.

"Discharge?" Gennadiy Dmitriyevich asks. "We have thousands of people working here -- ask any of them whether they have seeen anything like this. We have been here for quite some time already, the majority have stayed on for a second term in order to finish the task and seal the sacrophagus. And they have not observed any discharge, nor has their equipment registered anything like this. And we are working, you understand, in the immediate vicinity of the reactor. We are working around the clock, with no days off."

The Chernobyl service station building has been turned into the headquarters of the No 605 Construction Administration. A technical administration has been set up in the waiting room: Kuhlman drafting units with sheets of whatman paper attached, tables piled up with plans. Here we are shown the sarcophagus blueprints and have the tactics of the offensive on the reactor explained to us. And then, after changing into protective suits and work shoes in the service room and armed with new models of radiation detectors which emit electronic sounds and produce figures on a display panel, we get into a bus and set off along the "technology chain."

"These three concrete mixing plants were built in 20 days," V. Khoprenko, deputy chief of the administration political section, tells us as we approach the tall metal towers. [paragraph continues]

"There was a stage when concrete for the sarcophagus was erratic, but now we can say it is 'propping up' the building: the pumps hardly have time to pour it into the body of the protective wall. There has never been such intensive work, even when building the dams for the largest hydroelectric power stations in the world."

"Every day," rayon chief R. Semenchenko elaborates, "we produce an average of 5,000 cubic metres of concrete. The sand, gravel, and grit comes by barge from Chernobyl port and the cement from a plant in Teterev. We work to a sliding graph without stopping for a minute."

The next stage, the load transfer section, is just as precisely organized. Powerful dump trucks mount a high loading ramp and tip their load into a bunker beneath which a mixing machine stands waiting. This transfer process is necessary in order to avoid unnecessary radioactive contamination of both the route and the territory. Machines which have already picked up radioactivity from the reactor do not come into contact with the "clean" ones and do not enter the concrete plant area. And waste is constantly leveled out on the site by bulldozers in order to seal in the "sediment" brought on the wheels from the plant.

This principle is also applied in the transportation of the work force: A bus with special lead protection takes people only as far as a set point and from there other vehicles convey them to a leisure center.

And so we leave for the plant, following the next shift on its way to the fourth reactor unit. The electronic indicator in the hands of the deputy commander for political affairs beeps more alarmingly: The counter shows tens of milliroentgens. We switch on the system creating positive pressure in the vehicle in order to prevent dust from entering. On the way we encounter robot bulldozers standing by the roadside. One, two, three...

Is there a lot of equipment like this at the reactor?

You will be able so see for yourselves, Viktor Nikitovich replies. Or rather, you will not see -- unfortunately, things are not progressing too well at present. There is a considerable amont of equipment, an entire sector has been created for testing and operating it, but it does not keep going, it breaks down very quickly. Our men are already joking: "If you count up all the robots that have been written about, there perphas would not be any work left for us to do here." No, we are not getting a great deal of help at the moment. The batteries in these "clever machines" run down, alas...

Only when you are close to the fourth reactor unit can you really evaluate both the scale of the construction work and the scale of the damage. From the gallery, through the openings of windows knocked out by the blast you have a good view of the area in front of the building, the shattered inside of the unit, and the clear-cut lines of the "pyramid" which is growing on the side of the destroyed wall. This is one side of the sarcophagus.

A giant crane assembles blocks of metal structures collected nearby, which are reinforced with steel lattice girders and are 40 cubic metres each. [paragraph continues]

A powerful pump mounted on a motorcar chassis constantly injects liquid concrete into these blocks through the 50-metre long "nose" of a piping system. And so, gradually filling up, the indestructible wall is growing. The lower shelf of the pyramid becomes the site for the construction of the next stage.

The concrete mixer approaches the pump, links up with it, and the driver runs to the shelter -- a booth cased in lead sheeting. Five or 6 minutes to unload -- and back to the cabin at a run. And the next machine with a rotating drum is already coming to meet it.

Constant, round-the-clock work....

When the next stage of the pyramid is complete the pump will be raised higher and tanks holding fuel and oil will be set up by crane for its motor, and everything will continue. The concrete will be taken to the upper stages through a system of pipes, and for the final stage of the work, at a height of 60 metres, where the reactor will be bricked up, a delivery system using automatic dumping hoppers has been devised.

This is only the part of the work visible to us from the gallery. At a right angle to the graduated side of the pyramid a solid buttressed wall is being built. This will complete the construction of the dividing wall securely sealing off the fourth reactor unit from the third. The radiation level in the work area has greatly fallen. It is becoming lower and lower in the area in front of the reactor unit, although there are still parts where you can only run through. We rushed through this area in a minibus and Viktor Nikitovich switched off the radiation monitoring device for a couple of minutes. The equipment is intended for a lower level -- it could be rendered inoperative.

Yes, there is no need to oversimplify matters: Conditions at the construction site are still complex and it is not easy for the people there.

The construction of the sarcophagus will be completed with the erection of an overlap to cover the building which, before the blast, had an elevation of approximately 70 meters. But the sarcophagus is not simply a thick concrete cover. A heat transfer and air supply system will be laid in its walls and powerful purifying units will be walled in to prevent dust spreading air currents.

Everyone is interested in the question: When will the construction be finished?

At the end of September, Igor Arkadyevich Belyayev, chief of operations staff of the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy and member of the government commission for the elimination of the effects of the accident, replies. All sectors are working ahead of schedule and we are being given a great deal of help in the preparation of the metal structures by the Ukrainian Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work. But we will probably have some finishing off to do and so we are now beginning to build a concrete plant which will be able to operate in winter conditions.

A great deal has still to be done. But with regard to what has been done so far, a great contribution has been made by chief engineer Yu. Us and by A. Demidov, A. Bevza, and K. Tydykov, rayon chiefs, as we call important sectors here. It is largely thanks to their experience and enterprising decisions efficiently taken that this most complicated construction operation without analogy in world practice is being carried out.

It will not be long before the sarcophagus will be sealed.

Antiseepage Wall Completed

LD141136 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1033 GMT 14 Sep 86

[Text] Moscow, 14 Sept (TASS) -- STROITELNAYA GAZETA reports today that, in the area of the Chernobyl AES, the work to build a wall in the earth around the station has been completed ahead of schedule. A unique structure has therefore been created around the station's permeter, an antiseepage wall in the ground 30-35 meters deep. A 60 cm-wide trench, filled with concrete down to the clay strata of the soil, will reliably protect the Pripyat River from penetration by subsoil waters contaminated be radioactivity.

According to the newspaper, the Public Health Directorate of the Kiev city soviet recently issued sanitation and hygiene recommendations to cover the period of the elimination of the consequences of the accident. Regarding drinking water, they say it confirms to all standards and is completely safe. The beaches can be used.

SUPREME COURT VIEWS COMPENSATION QUESTIONS

PM111517 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Sep 86 Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Plenum"]

[Text] A routine plenum of the USSR Supreme Court was held 2-5 September.

V.I. Terebilov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, dwelt on the courts' tasks stemming from the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) Plenum decisions on questions of combating unearned income and from legislation guaranteeing citizens' personal and property rights. Union republic supreme courts were instructed to discuss these questions thoroughly and comprehensively at the upcoming union republic supreme court plenums.

Mindful of the special importance of protecting citizens' personal and property rights, the plenum fundamentally examined court practice in several categories of these cases.

The question of court practice in cases of crimes against citizens' personal property was examined on the basis of a report delivered by A.M. Filatov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court criminal cases collegium. Here it was noted that there serious shortcoming in combating such crimes. Material damage caused to victims is inadequately compensated.

In connection with the establishment of increased liability for larceny [krazhj), unconcealed theft [grabezh], and robbery with violence [razboy] involving entry to a dwelling the plenum explained that such liability must apply, in particular, in the case of theft employing devices enabling the guilty person to remove particular objects without entering the dwelling. Here dwelling is to be understood as meaning individual houses, apartment, dachas, and summer houses, rooms in hostels and hotels, and also glass verandas, storerooms, and so forth adjoining and forming part of living accommodation.

If larceny carried out by entering a dwelling becomes open stealing [otkrytoye khishcheniye] that is to say, is continued despite the appearance of the owner of the property or other persons who realize the significance of the action being committed by the culprit, the act qualifies as unconcealed theft, and in the event of the guilty person's using violence endangering the life or health of the victim or threatening such violence, it qualifies as robbery with violence involving entry to a dwelling.

Here violence endangering life or health is to be understood as causing bodily harm to a victim entailing at least a brief breakdown of health or minor but lasting incapacity to work and also any violence which, although not actually causing damage to the health of the victim, nevertheless posed a real danger to his life or health at the time.

If a socialist organization is responsible for safeguarding citizens' personal property entrusted to it, then stealing carried out by a person aware of the organization's material liability for that property is responsible for stealing socialist property.

Courts are instructed to discuss the question of confiscating property in all cases when the law provides for the application of this additional punishment. Cars, motorcycles, and other means of transport belonging to guilty persons and used by them in the process of seizing a victim's property can be confiscated as instruments of the crime.

The plenum deemed it necessary to raise the question of introducing a procedure for compensating material loss caused to citizens by crimes against personal property which ensure more effective recovery.

Courts have been informed of the need to reveal causes and conditions in cases involving infringement of citizens' personal property and to use special orders to draw the attention of the leaders of the relevant internal affairs establishments and organs to shortcomings in their activity in order that appropriate measures may be taken.

The question of the courts' application of legislation on the labor contract and on enhancing the role played by judicial activity in strengthening labor discipline was examined on the basis of a report delivered by V. I. Zamyatin, chairman of the USSR Supreme Court Civil Cases Collegium.

The program drawn up by the 27th CPSU plenum for speeding up the country's socioeconomic development, increasing the rate of economic growth through intensification of the production process, and accelerating scientific and technical progress demands a decisive improvement in the level of organization and order at to work and the adoption of effective measures to tighten labor discipline, increase respect for labor, and reduce losses of working time.

In this regard the plenum drew the attention of the Supreme Courts of the Azerbaijan, Armenian, Tajik, and Uzbek Union Republics to the need to eliminate serious shortcomings in the application of legislation on the labor contract, as a consequence of which a considerable number of judicial decisions are still being quashed or altered by higher courts.

There was particular stress placed on the need for all courts to steadfastly carry out the requirements of Article 93 of the Fundamentals of Legislation on Labor, making officials liable to make up losses caused to an enterprise, establishment, or organization in connection with payment of wages to a worker during enforced absence or the execution of lower-paid work or when dismissal or transfer has been carried out in clear breach of the law.

The plenum gave courts a number of additional explanations concerning issues which have arisen in court practice. It was explained, in particular, that labor disputes concerning irregularities or inaccuracies in comments in the labor record book regarding recruitment, transfer to other work, or grounds for dismissal which have not received authorization extrajudicially are subject to court examination.

Courts' attention was drawn to the fact that, since cuts in temporary and permanent staff must be used to replenish enterprises, establishments, and organizations with the most skilled cadres, the administration has the right to shift (regroup) workers within similar professions and jobs and to transfer a more skilled worker whose job is being abolished, with his consent, to another post from which a less skilled worker will (with the trade union committee's consent) have been dismissed on the above grounds.

It was explained that the following cases, in particular, are to be considered as absenteeism: A worker's willful departure on routine leave without the permission of the administration; the willful use of days in lieu; the abandonment of work before the expiration of an urgent labor contract; the abandonment of work by a person assigned to that work on graduating from a higher or secondary specialized educational institution or vocational technical college by someone who has been trained in a new trade and is obliged to work at a production unit for a fixed time.

It has been explained to courts that when examining actions to reinstate people dismissed from their jobs in connection with loss of trust that workers dealing directly with monetary or commodity valuables (reception, storage, transport, and allocation of these valuables) can be dismissed on these grounds only if they have committed acts which give the administration grounds for loss of trust in them.

The following, in particular, can be categorized as such acts: The receipt of payment for services without the relevant documents; the sale of goods directly from a warehouse or auxiliary premises; the concealment of goods from customers; the giving of short measure, short weight, or short change to customers; breach of the rules for the sale of spirits and and unlawful issuing of medicinal drugs. Workers directly handling monetary or commodity valuables can also be dismissed on the above grounds if they are indicted for embezzlement, bribery, or other crimes of personal gain unconnected with the execution of their duties.

On carrying out the theft of socialist property (including petty theft) at his work place a worker may be dismissed if he has criminal or other administrative proceedings instituted against him or if measures of public influence are applied to him by the labor collective, comrades' court, or public organization.

The question of court practice in cases of compensation for injury causing maiming or other damage to health was examined on the basis of a report delivered by A.F. Demyanenko, member of the USSR Supreme Court.

The plenum drew courts' attention to the fact that they do not always respond in a principled way to cases where measures to prevent industrial injuries have not been taken or cases of breaches of safety, production hygiene, and traffic regulations and that they fail to draw the attention of officials and the public adequately to these questions. The plenum demanded that courts increase the attention they pay to examining these categories of cases, bearing in mind that their correct and prompt resolution provides a substantial guarantee of the protection of the rights and legitimate interests of citizens and organizations.

In accordance with the law, the victim has the right to compensation in connection with damage to health in the case of complete or partial incapacity to exercise his profession. In the event of the victim's death a right to compensation exists for his dependents or persons who had the right to receive maintenance from him (parents unable to work, a spouse, children, including children born after his death, and other persons unable to work for whom material assistance from the victim was a permanent and basic source of subsistence for them). A parent, spouse, or other member of the family has the same right if he does not work and is engaged in looking after children, brothers, sisters, or grandchildren of the deceased who are under (?6) years old.

Injury causing a working person damage to health in connection with the execution of his labor obligations is compensated by the organization by which he is employed when that organization is culpable and in cases specially provided for by the law even in the absence of guilt. It is of no significance here whether the damage to health was caused on or outside the organization's territory. In the event of injury caused to a worker or employee when assigned to carry out work in an organization by which he is not employed, material liability is borne by the organization guilty of failing to ensure safe working conditions.

Organizations and citizens whose activity is associated with increased danger to those around them (transport organizations, industrial enterprises, car owners, and so forth) are obliged to compensate for injury caused by the source of increased danger even in the absence of guilt on their part. They are exempted of this obligation if they are able to demonstrate that the injury arose as the consequence of force majeure or intent on the part of the victim.

Gross negligence on the part of the victim himself which contributed to the occurrence or aggravation of the injury entails a reduction in the scale of compensation irrespective of the grounds of responsibility for the injury caused. The question as to whether the negligence on the part of the victim is gross negligence or simple carelessness, which does not affect the scale of compensation, is decided by the court in each case in the light of the actual circumstances. Intoxication in the victim leading to the injury being caused to him must, in particular, be deemed gross negligence.

Action for compensation for injury caused in connection with the execution by a worker of his labor (official) duties is subject to judicial examination only on the request of the victim or the dependents of the deceased worker, when the victim, dependents of the deceased worker, or administration disagree with an administrative decision or trade union committee resolution taken. [paragraph continues]

An action is also liable to examination directly in the court in a case where the request of the victim or his dependents has not been examined by the administration within the 10-day period prescribed by law.

Compensation for a victim's injury consists of payment of sums of money proportionate to the earnings of which he has been deprived as a consequence of complete or partial loss of the ability to exercise his profession, less the invalidity pension fixed in connection with the damage to health in question. If in connection with the damage to the victim's health the sum of the previously fixed invalidity pension is increased, compensation is paid less the sum by which the pension is increased.

All kinds of wages on which social insurance contributions are calculated according to the existing rules are included as earnings for the computation of the scale of compensation.

Recomputation of the sum of the monthly payment in accordance with the new rules of compensation for injury to workers and employees involved in the execution of their labor obligations has been carried out since 1 January 1985. A request for recomputation of the sums of monthly awards previously determined by a court or administration must be satisfied within a period not exceeding 3 years.

Information on court statistics for the first half of 1986 were examined on the basis of a report delivered by N. A. Osetrov, USSR deputy justice minister. It was noted that the measures to combat drunkenness and alcoholism carried out by the party and state have led to a substantial fall in indictments for murder, rape, hooliganism, and other serious crimes committed because of drunkenness. However, no appreciable fall is observable in the incidence of crimes for personal gain or crimes committed by minors. Cases of home distillation of spirits have increased.

The plenum also examined objections raised by the chairman of the USSR Supreme Court and the USSR presecutor general in court cases. In the resolutions it adopted the plenum directed courts to step up the struggle against embezzlement, bribery, and speculation and other crimes linked with unearned income and to protect in every way the rights and legally safeguarded interests of citizens and organizations.

USSR Prosecutor General V. V. Naydenov and USSR Justice Minister B. V. Kravtsov took part in the plenum's work. A delegation of the Supreme Court of Finland headed by President of the Supreme Court Curt Olsson took part in one of the plenum sessions.

DOLGIKH ADDRESSES CONFERENCE AT COAL MINISTRY

LD122341 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In the USSR Ministry of the Coal Industry today, a conference was held on the technical reequipping of the industry and the development of coal machine building. A report was presented by Comrade Shchadov, USSR minister of the coal industry. Particular attention at the conference was drawn to the accelerated development of mining equipment on the level of the world's best models and to the radical enhancement of the quality of its manufacture. Measures were discussed on boosting the effectiveness of the use of factories' production capacities, on the widespread application of Leningrad's experience in increasing the factor of versatility in metal-working equipment, on the creation of the welfare and working conditions needed by the working people for highly productive labor, and on raising the level of joint-production arrangements between coal machine building and the country's machine-building complex. The conference was addressed by Comrade Dolgikh.

LIGACHEV, OTHERS ATTEND FOOD EQUIPMENT SHOW

LD112329 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 11 Sep 86

[Text] Comrade Ligachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrades Biryukova, Nikonov, and Razumovskiy, secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee; Comrdes Maslyukov and Silayev, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the ministers of the machine-building ministries have visited the international exhibition of equipment for the food sectors of industry and trade, and public catering -- Inprodtorgmash-86. Explanations were given by Comrade Vasilyev, USSR minister of machine building for light and food industry and household appliances.

During a tour of the Soviet pavilion, it was pointed out that recently, as a result of the measures taken by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, Soviet machine building for the food sectors has been developing at an accelerated pace. At the same time, the attention of ministry leaders was drawn to the need to eliminate the existing factors still holding back the technical reequipping of machine building for the food sectors. In particular, emphasis was placed on the importance of increasing the production and raising the quality of chemical materials to the output of machinery and equipment, and the packaging of prepared food products. The visitors were also interested in familiarizing themselves with the equipment displayed at the exhbition by other socialist countries, as well as by firms from capitalist countries.

KUNAYEV ADDRESSES KUSTANAY TURGAY OBLAST AKTIVS

LD122343 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 12 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Text] Meetings of the party economic aktivs of Kustanay and Turgay Oblasts were held today. It was stressed that rural workers had been set the tasks of carrying out the harvest to a tight schedule and without losses, and of selling to the state the maximum quantity of agricultural and livestock produce. Those attending the meetings spoke about ways of making efficient use of machinery, threshing and elevator equipment, and about the widespread dissemination of advance experience. Much attention was devoted to questions of replenishing fodder stocks and radically improving farm work. Comrade Kunayev spoke at both meetings.

OBITUARY OF MOSCOW AIR DEFENSE OFFICER

PM141302 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Sep 86 First Edition p 4

[Obituary of A. S. Sadovnikov]

[Exceprts] Lieutenant General of Aviation Anatoliy Sergeyevich Sadovnikov, first deputy chief of staff of the Moscow Air Defense District, has died in his 62d year after a severe illness. [passage omitted]

[Signed] A. I. Koldunov, A. N. Soshnikov, S. A. Bobylev, Ve. S. Yurasov, I. M. Maltsev, A. U. Kanstantivov, A. YA. Kostin, Yu. T. Brazhnikov, Yu. A. Gorkov, N. P. Shpakov, P. F. Khatylev, O. V. Lengarov.

KRASNOYARSK PLANT PRODUCES UNWANTED COMBINES

LD132301 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 13 Sep 86

[Text] In one of our newscasts we told you how, at the Krasnoyarsk Combine Harvester Works, there have accumlated on the adjoining roads mroe than 1,000 combine harvesters which the manufacturers do not know where to send. At the microphone is our correspondent Aleksandr Ruvinskiy:

[Ruvinskiy] Naturally, we expected to receive a reply from the USSR State Argo-Industrial Committee. On instructions of the editorial office, over the course of 2 days, I telephoned about 20 senior officials of this committee. Each one referred me to another. Finally it was agreed that a reply would be given by Comrade (Chernyshev), departmental head of the USSR Agro-Industrial Committee, and Comrade (Skuratov), directorate chief of the RSFSR Agro-Industril committee. However, neither of them gave a reply to the editorial office.

This has turned out to be a serious problem, and it is no accident that the comrades decline to give a public reply. The point is that the Yenisey combine harvesters produced at Krasnoyarsk exceed the number ordered this year by kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Naturally, they now refuse to take them. The cause of the problem lies in the fact that this combine harvester is considerably more expensive than similar machines produced in Rostov Oblast, and its technical standards are not high. Until now this problem was solved by arbitrary methods. The farms were forced to take the machines even if they didn't need them. But the farms, following the latest party and government resolutions, now have more independence, more rights.

It has come to my notice that excess combine harvesters are standing idle in not only Krasnoyarsk: Thousands of them have accumulated at the depots of the agro-industrial complex. It cannot be ruled out that pressure will be put on farms to take these combine harvesters. But what happens now? By all accounts a serious reorganization still has not occurred in our ago-industrial complex, so these sort of contradictions arise.

We will follow events and let you know how this problem is resolved.

STATISTICAL ADMINISTRATION ISSUES FARM REPORT

LD102343 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 10 Sep 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The latest report of the USSR Central Statistical Administration has been compiled. By 8 September, grain and bean crops, except corn, and been cut on an area in excess of 90.5 million hectares, which is 82 percent of the sown area. The grain has been threshed in the majority of these areas. Vegetables have been cleared from 450,000 hectares and potatoes lifted from nearly 600,000 hectares of fields. Fodder procurement is continuning. Over 70.5 million metric tons of hay alone have been put by Farms are laying in a stable basis for next year's harvest. Winter crops have been sown on over 19 million hectares.